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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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HYDERABAD CONTINGENT SURRENDERS TO INDIAN ARMY

Union Tanks Clash With Armoured Cars

SEVERAL PRISONERS TAKEN FROM NIZAM'S FORCES

No Special Facilities To State's Envoys To U. N.

NEW DELHI, September 7, (A.P.I.): Ninety men of the Hyderabad State forces along with their Commanding Officer surrendered to Indian troops after a ten-minute troop-and-tank engagement at Kodar on September 6, in the latest of the Razakar atrocities to which reference was made by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in the course of his statement to Parliament today, it was officially disclosed here.

TROUBLE IN BORDER VILLAGE

On the morning of September 6 at the request of the Indian Union police, a contingent of Indian troops was sent to deal with the continuous firing by Razakars on the Indian Union village of Takkel Paladu, situated on the border, about 45 miles to the north-west of Bezwada.

While Indian troops were within the Indian Union territory on the border, a Communique issued by the Defence Ministry this evening stated, four tanks were fired at by the Razakars and possibly also by the Nizam's police from inside the Hyderabad territory. Thereupon, our troops returned fire and pursued the Razakars for about five miles along the Bezwada-Kadar road.

"In the course of this pursuit, further exchanges of fire took place between the Razakars and the Indian troops and our tanks again came under intense automatic fire from another party of Razakars at a point about four miles inside Hyderabad territory on this road from north of Doral Kunta. This fire was followed by further firing from the east of the road from a clump of trees".

FLANKING MOVEMENTS

The Communique added: Whilst our troops were carrying out a flanking movement near the Kodar-Hazurnagar road another troop of Indian tanks came under automatic fire believed to be from the armoured cars of the Hyderabad State forces.

Continuing their manoeuvre against Hyderabad State force armoured cars, Indian tanks whilst moving through the outskirts of Kodar came again under automatic and rifle fire from the State forces located there. The action lasted for ten minutes and thereupon the Hyderabad State force troops surrendered.

Later another column of Hyderabad State force troops approached from the direction of Khammamet, 22 miles north-east of Kodar, and opened fire on the Indian troops who returned the fire, inflicting some casualties.

It is emphasised that on all these occasions it was the Razakars, the Nizam's police and the military who were the first to open fire on the border villages, our troops and the Union police. After the initial incident on the customs post at Frod, our troops were merely engaged in chasing the Razakars into Hyderabad territory. These border operations were undertaken by our troops at the request of the local Union police who inflicted 31 casualties and captured considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

"In these border areas the Razakars have been terrorising the villages for some time past and in view of the present incidents it has been decided that the Union nationals in Maunagala, Indian Union enclave in Hyderabad, about ten miles inside the Hyderabad territory, should be protected and troops have, accordingly, been stationed in this enclave. All Indian troops engaged in the operations yesterday have been withdrawn to

(Continued On Page 7)

NO SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR NIZAM'S ENVOYS

HYDERABAD (Dn Sept. 7, (U.P.I.): It is reliably learnt that the Government of India have refused facilities to the Members of the Hyderabad delegation to the United Nations General Assembly sessions at Paris, to pass through the Indian territory and have suggested that the members of the delegation could travel as ordinary passengers.

PINGALE'S TIRADE

HYDERABAD (DN), Sept. 7 (API): In a statement before the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, today, on behalf of the Nizam's Government, Mr. Pingle Venkatraman Reddi, Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the House replying to Pandit Nehru's statement in the Indian Parliament said: "The Government of India have no right to interfere with the administration of the State and under this Standstill Agreement are not entitled to send any troops to, or station them at, Secunderabad".

"I should like to make it clear", he added, that if the Government of India decide to violate the most important provision of the Standstill Agreement and resort to aggression in any form, the responsibility for the inevitable consequences thereof will rest entirely with them'

ACCESSION RUMOUR DISCOUNTED

HYDERABAD, Sept 7 (A.P.I.): Discounting the rumours that Hyderabad might accede to Pakistan as a last resort, a high official of the External Affairs department of the Nizam's Government told the A.P.I.: "We have consistently taken our stand by independence and, in my opinion, the question of accession to India or Pakistan does not arise".

Krishna Menon For Delhi

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuter): The High Commissioner for India in London, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, flies to India tomorrow to meet the Prime Minister, Pt. Nehru, in New Delhi.

It is understood they will hold consultations on various subjects, including the work of India House, the Office of the High Commissioner for India in London since August 15 1947, and Pt. Nehru's visit to London for the opening of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on October 11.

Mr. Krishna Menon will be in New Delhi for about a week.

Rajendra Prasad Indisposed

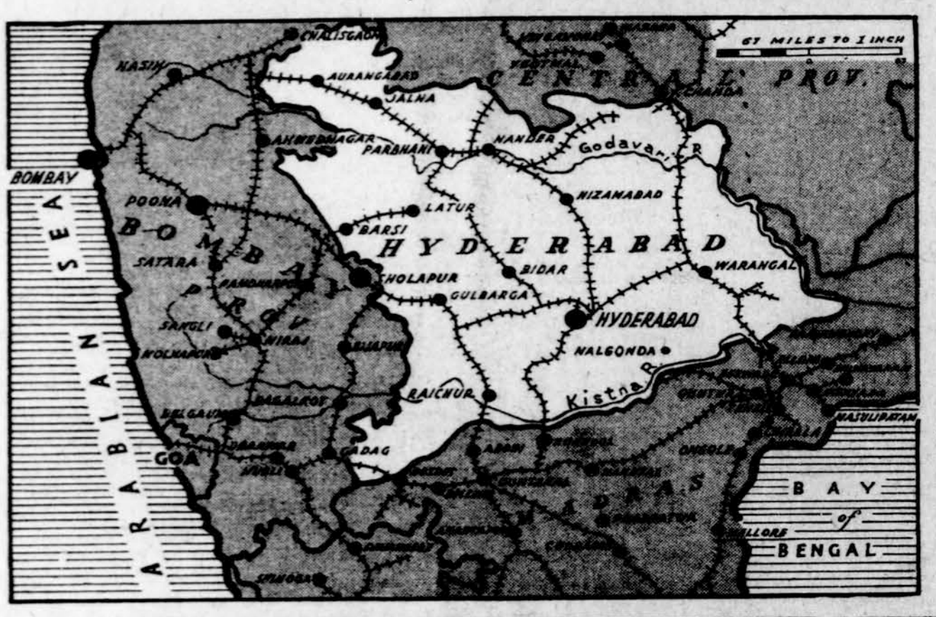
NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (UPI). Due to indisposition Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has cancelled his personal engagements for tomorrow and day after.

Pakvasa For Delhi

NAGPUR, Sept. 7 (UPI). Sri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar is leaving for New Delhi by air tomorrow to attend the meeting of the Central Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Committee to be held on September 9.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS EXECUTED FOR ESPIONAGE

BUDAPEST, Sept. 7 (UPA): The Ministry of Justice announced today that two highly placed officials were executed this morning for espionage for the Western power".



NATIONALISATION MUST CONTROL TO WORKERS

DEMAND AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

MARGATE, KENT, Sept. 7, (Reuter): **Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps today told representatives of 8,000,000 British Trade Unionists where they stood in the nation's recovery programme.**

Sir Stafford answered critics by disclosing that a further cut of 25 per cent in Corporation Profits would add only four pence per pound sterling to every worker's salary.

NEED OF RESTRAINT

The Congress had before it several resolutions demanding that the Government, if it is to pursue its "freeze wages" policy, must reduce profits.

Sir Stafford called on the British people to throw all their energy and brain into a determined attack upon productivity to attain a higher standard of living. In his capacity of supreme chief of Britain's recovery effort, controlling six separate Government Departments, he warned the delegates that they must still exercise restraint. He said: "The remarkable response of the British workers and arrangements to the call for greater effort and great restraint made possible a rapid improvement in our circumstances and has brought us so far safely along the road to recovery through some of the most difficult country that we have ever had to traverse in the course of our history.

The Chancellor was heard in respectful silence as he said: "The stability of sterling is I believe the most important factor in multilateral world trade today, and its stability depends very largely upon how we conduct our economy".

Britain's overseas trade was now in a much healthier conditions, though they had by no means as yet succeeded in closing the dangerous and threatening gap between exports and Imports.

"It is the moment being substantially closed by the E.R.P. Gifts and loans at least so far as dollars and gold are concerned, but of course we do not know how long that aid will continue after next April.

"All this is encouraging: we are on the right road though still beset, by many difficulties".

There were general rumbles of approval at the Chancellor's forthright tribute to the effort which the industrial population had made for recovery Britain and of his assertions that improved methods of production, not longer working hours was the obvious need now.

USE MORE BRAIN

Sir Stafford Cripps said that to achieve more production per worker either they must use more muscle or more brain. "I am in favour of more brain. I would rather see the introduction of the methods and new machinery than longer hours of work".

CALL TO 'ACTION STATIONS'.

Sir Stafford's speech immediately preceded the Congress debate on production, inaugurated in a speech by Sir Mark Hodgson of the Boilermakers' Union and Steel Shipbuilders' Society.

Sir Mark made a call to "action stations for greater productive efficiency but the Congress will not face the really crucial issues of Britain's economic survival—summed up by the Chancellor to-day—until Thursday, when it debates the Government's "freeze wages, prices, profits policy" and, as is expected, finally re-endorses it.

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION. TO BE INCREASED.

The Congress unanimously asked for increased participation by workers in control of the country's nationalised industries

A resolution welcomed nationalisation of basic industries, but expressed concern at the present composition of the Board's responsible for running them.

Workers' participation could only be obtained from Trade Union ranks, it added

Nationalisation of key industries has been a major policy plank of the Labour Government. Industries taken over include railways, civil aviation, gas, electricity and coal. Steel is on the programme.

Mr. J. B. Figgins, a member of the General Council and Secretary of the National Union of railwaymen, moving the resolution said unless the Trade Union moment made a great success of the nationalised industries they would leave themselves open to a very serious attack on Labour's policy. There was very grave concern in the minds of Trade Unionists, particularly in the Railway Unions, on the composition of the Boards set up under the Transport Act.

On the Transport Commission there was only one representative of the Trade Union movement—a former Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. On the Railway Executive Committee there was also only one representative.

NO POLITICAL TEST.

Sir George Chester, replying on behalf of the General Council, said: 'Nobody could quarrel" with the Contention that people on Nationalisation Boards should believed in the policy of Nationalisation. But he thought the resolution instructed the Government almost to make it a condition in the appointments to Boards. It should be made "unmistakeably plain" they were not seeking to impose a political test upon the people appointed.

SAVAGE SENTENCES ON GOAN PEASANTS

BOMBAY, Sept. 7 (U.P.I.): Seven Goan peasants were sentenced to 16 years deportation, two others to 15 years and a 14-year-old lad to four years on August 30 by a Portuguese Court which tried them for setting fire to the cashu forests of the Count De Moyem, according to information received by the National Congress of Goa in Bombay.

The National Congress of Goa says that these peasants were agitating for their rights and ownership of lands, when they were implicated and charged with setting fire to the Count's forests

FIRE DAMAGES NEW CUNARD WHITE STAR PASSENGER SHIP

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 7 (UPA): Fire blazed for two hours today in the hold of the new Cunard White-Star 8,723-ton passenger ship, ASIA and damaged the wooden panelling and cork insulation before it was brought under control.

Welders had been working in the vessel, which is in dry dock, for survey and repairs

Jamiat Executive

NEW DELHI Sept. 7 (API) The Working Committee of the All-India Jamiat-Ulama-i-Hind will meet here on September 22, 1948.

GIVE MORE

SOLUTION FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

25-Man Sub-Committee Makes 40 Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (API): The Congress Party in the Indian Parliament today considered the recommendations of its 25-men sub-Committee on the present economic situation in the country. The Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

It is understood that the sub-Committee, which has been meeting for the last five days under the chairmanship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, has made more than 40 recommendations, most of them unanimously.

It is believed to have laid stress on a compulsory savings scheme, price controls in regard to food, clothing, producer goods and consumer goods and relaxation of import controls in regard to consumer goods, capital goods and precious metals. The sub-Committee is stated to have recommended floor and ceiling prices for food and procurement of a certain percentage of farm products at fair prices, leaving the farmer to sell the rest in the open market, compulsory rationing of food in deficit areas and Provinces and development of cottage industries to meet the shortage of consumer goods.

The sub-Committee made its recommendations after studying the different reports submitted to Government by the economists, industrialists, labour leaders and others.

Meanwhile, the Economic Policy Committee of the All-India Congress Committee has also hubmitted to Government its proposals on the same subject.

Zafrulla Admits Pakistan's Involvement In Kashmir—See Page 4

SCHUMAN GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE?

PARIS Sept. 7 (Reuter): The French National Assembly voted on a motion which would in effect amount to one of confidence in M. Robert Schuman's new Government. The Government were officially defeated by 295 votes to 289.

TWELVE CLOTH DEALERS ARRESTED

Sequel To Recent Sealing Of Godowns

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Twelve Bombay cloth merchants, who are alleged to have stored undeclared stock of cloth in their godowns in different parts of the city, were arrested by the Crime Branch No. 2 of the Bombay C.I.D. today.

It will be recalled here that the C.I.D. raided 31 cloth godowns in Kalbadevi area on Saturday last and on finding undeclared and time-barred cloth in them sealed them. It is said that the arrested cloth merchants are the owners of these sealed godowns. The cloth sealed in the godowns is reported to be worth Rs. 5 lakhs.

INDIAN TROOPS BEAT OFF FIERCE ENEMY ATTACKS

Hostiles Retreat With Heavy Loss In Chakothi Sector

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 7, (A.P.I.): INDIAN TROOPS ENGAGED THE ENEMY WHO "ATTACKED OUR FORWARD POSITIONS" SOUTH OF PIR KANTHI IN THE CHAKOTHI SECTOR ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 6 AND FORCED THEM TO WITHDRAW AFTER BITTER FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, ACCORDING TO A DEFENCE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TO-DAY.

The communique says: "Preceded by heavy shelling the enemy attacked our forward positions south of Pir Kanthi in the Chakothi sector on the morning of September 6.

The hostiles fired 25 shells from 3.7 howitzers on the previous night and later fired 70 shells and 110 three inch mortar bombs. The enemy attack was fierce but Indian troops engaged the enemy and forced them to withdraw after bitter fighting throughout the night of September 6. Enemy casualties are not known but it is reported to be heavy.

In another region in the same area our forward pickets engaged a party of the enemy who were later seen carrying away 35 of their dead and wounded.

Enemy build-up is reported in the Tithwal area. The hostiles subjected our forward positions in this area to continuous mortar fire throughout September 5.

Only minor patrol engagements were reported in Gorais and Zojila Pass areas.

PATROLLING IN LADAKH.

Our troops in the Ladakh valley are carrying out offensive patrolling to the west of Leh and keeping the enemy in check.

In the Naushahra-Rajpuri sector Indian troops have carried out long range patrolling and cleared some villages of hostiles who were terrorising the countryside. Earlier the hostiles fired 195 high explosive mortar bombs on our forward positions North-West of Rajauri on the night of September 4.

Our artillery beyond Jhangar silenced enemy mortars which fired 85 mortar bombs on our pickets. Ineffective enemy fire from 25 pounders on our positions west of Jhangar was silenced.

R.I.A.F. pilots were active knocking out known enemy gun positions in the Poonch and Chakoth areas. Enemy concentrations indicated by our ground troops were also strafed by our aircraft.

ENEMY POSITION AT DRAS STRAFED.

Continuing their offensive on the enemy build-up in the Zojila area, R.I.A.F. fighters during the past three days heavily strafed the enemy rear headquarters at Dras, about 25 miles beyond the pass, writes an A.P.I. correspondent.

A high hill feature east of the Pass, held by the enemy was heavily strafed by our fighters.

The latest reports indicate that the enemy is feverishly rushing reinforcements to Zojila troops from Skardu, Ladakh and other northern enemy bases.

In the Uri-Chakothi area, our fighters in a low level attack scored direct hits on an enemy gun position at Chenari killing few of the gun crew.

R.I.A.F. fighters also gave close support to the ground troops at Tithwal, Uri and Gurais.

Undertaker With Foresight

BERLIN, September 7. (Reuter): Major Georges Razovitch, French Liaison Officer "besieged" in the City Hall, lifted his telephone receiver today and heard a caller say: "The coffin you ordered, Sir, will be at the City Hall within a few minutes".

The French Officer protested that he had ordered no coffin. "Never Mind," the voice replied, "I will send it all the same. You will be needing it soon".

WHEN U.N.O. COUNCIL WILL MEET

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuter). A United Nations spokesman said here today the Security Council was not expected to meet before September 2.

Earlier this month M. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, had indicated that the Council might meet this week.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS 'SINE DIE'

DELHI, Sept. 7, (A.P.I.): **The Dominion Parliament adjourned "sine die" today after passing the Finance Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy's Bill to amend the Tariff Act and referring to a Select Committee the Food Minister's Ajmer-Merwara Tendency and Land Records Bill.**

MADRAS GOES AHEAD WITH PROHIBITION

MADRAS, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): The Madras Government have, it is learnt, decided to extend prohibition to Madras City and the remaining eight districts of the Province in accordance with the recent decision of the Congress Legislature Party.

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Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics for Sub-agencies establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Apollo Trading Corporation of India, Roshanara Road, Delhi. 9481

Wanted experienced Agricultural Graduate, having thorough practical knowledge of large scale mechanised farming of Cotton, Wheat, Jute and Sugar—one who can take independent charge of a big farm. Should also be capable of doing soil survey. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 9477 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Representatives to secure advts. in the "Circle," English weekly, appreciated as the only planned News Magazine ever produced. Commission and Travelling allowance at the start. Apply to the Advt. Manager, 45, Amherst St., Calcutta. 1306

Wanted an experienced and highly qualified Labour Officer for a Group of Industries in Western U.P. Law Graduate with practical experience of working as a Labour Officer will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately stating age, experience and qualifications with two references and pay acceptable care of Post Box 1274 "Bombay Chronicle".

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad apply for 'Terms' (stating qualifications and desires) to Roberts & Co., Employment Agents, Subathu (Simla Hills). (9405)

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen for the post of District Organisers on a salary of Rs. 250/- per month plus commission for selling shares and 5 years Investment Certificates Please write to Bengal Improvement Trust Ltd. 7A, Clive Row, Calcutta (1134)

PEN-FRIENDS

We introduce pen. personal friends for arts, hobbies, business, social contact etc. India, abroad Particulars against 2 1/2 annas stamps. Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay. (9319)

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Deolali Grand Hotel, Good Rooms Food and Management. Charges Moderate. Apply Manager. 9457

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Reserve your seat for immediate training in Automobile Engineering or Motor Mechanic Courses. Write for details to The Automobile Engineering College, Shantiniketan, Andheri, Bombay. 9469

TRADE DIRECTORY

Just Out—Trade Directory—1948 containing directory of traders and manufacturers, Exporters and Importers in India, Pakistan, the U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Also contains complete directory of Jute, Sugar, Cotton, Chemical and Engineering Industries in India and Pakistan, World Review of Trade, Tariff, Industry Special Features. Price Rs. 12/- only. Trade Directory Publishers, 4/2, Ram Mohon Roy Road, Calcutta. 9. 9475

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Pipe and Fittings: High class G.I. Steam and Gas fittings made out of Mild Steel. 4", 6" and 8" dia Iron Pipes are available with S. Saran & Co., 34/1M, Baliyganj Circular Road Calcutta. (9426)

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Wanted Agents or Stockists. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co. 24/3, Rattan Sarkar Garden Street, Calcutta—7. 9429

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our Pearl, Nut, Aluminium Buttons. Bombay Button Works, Beat 3, Amritsar. 9425

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Crown Corks made in Czechoslovakia available for prompt shipment Contact: Francis Klein & Co. (Bombay) Ltd., Shale Building, Bank Street, Bombay. (1332)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

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Available for immediate supply beautiful American, Italian and English tapestry and curtain fabrics in a wide range of fascinating colours. Only limited stock Take the earliest opportunity to call at "Decora" lest you be disappointed Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd 97A Queen's Road, Bombay 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 19th October, 1948.

Tender number S/SP/B/GA/Files for supply of 19,550 Nos. Files of Sorts and Sizes.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager's (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers and representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER.
(1357)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 20th October, 1948.

Tender number 6/LBW/48/845 for supply of Electric Pumping Sets (50,000 gallons per hour with pumping heads 250', 120').

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager's (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers and representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER.
1355

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 19th October, 1948.

Tender number S/SP/B/14/GA for supply of Soondry Wood Square 4½" to 6"—49,625 Nos. of varying lengths.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager's (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers and representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER.
(1356)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 24-9-48.

Tender number S/LBW/48/849 for supply of Insulators Porcelain Lt and HT.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 3/- (three) per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers and representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy General Manager (Works).

GENERAL MANAGER
(1354)

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NEW SHARES
REMINDER

SHAREHOLDERS entitled to the offer of New Shares, or their nominees claiming upon nomination or the legal representatives of deceased shareholders, who have not already paid for and taken up such new shares are REMINDED that the 1st October, 1948, is now the last date for submitting application forms duly completed with payment.

Shareholders entitled to the issue of Fractional Bearer Coupons are REMINDED that the 1st October, 1948, is now the last date to apply for such coupons.

Such Shareholders or the legal representatives of any deceased Shareholders as have not received the Letter of Offer and Forms, for want of proper address or for any other reason, should, in their own interest, immediately communicate with—

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Share Department,
P. O. Box 238,
Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Bombay 1.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of September, 1948.

A. C. CLARKE,
General Manager,
The Bank of India, Limited.
(1358)

WANTED

(1) Higher grade fully qualified Nursing Sisters Salary in the grade Rs. 125-10-165. Rs. 50/- p.a. uniform allowance.

(2) Higher grade fully qualified Staff Nurses (female). Salary in the grade of Rs. 80-10-120. Rs. 30/- p.a. uniform allowance.

(3) Student Nurses (Female). Minimum qualification passed Matriculate or Senior Cambridge. Salary Rs. 15/- on three months' probation. From the 4th month in the grade Rs. 35-3-50 subject to passing the examination Rs. 30/- p.a. uniform allowance.

(4) Candidates who have passed general nursing required for midwifery training at Rs. 35/- p.m. Allowances same as student nurses.

Free board and lodging for all plus other allowances

Apply to Asst. Director of Personnel (Employments), TISCO, Jamshedpur. Last date 21st September, 1948. 1278

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for—

(a) Temporary Draftsmen in the Works Engg. Deptt., Tisco, Jamshedpur in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200 which is under revision at present plus the usual dearness allowances, minimum qualification required being a diploma in mechanical and/or Structural Engineering from a recognised institution or its equivalent and three years' experience in a recognised Drawing Office. Experience in an Iron & Steel Works will be an added qualification.

(b) Two Temporary Overseers in the Works Engg. Deptt., Tisco, Jamshedpur in the grade of Rs. 100-10-170 which is under revision at present plus the usual dearness allowances, minimum qualification required being a diploma in Civil Engineering from a recognised institution or its equivalent with knowledge of building and reinforced concrete design.

Applications stating qualification, experience and age should reach the Asstt. Director of Personnel (Employments), Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, on or before the 20th September, 1948. 1277

NOTICE.

WANTED a Dental Mechanic for Tata's Main Hospital, Jamshedpur in the scale of Rs. 100-7 1/2-130 p.m, plus other allowances. Must be fully conversant with all types of mechanical dental work including gold work. Apply with full particulars, giving age, qualification, experience, to the Assistant Director of Personnel (Employments), Tisco, Ltd., Jamshedpur before the 15th September, 1948. 1276

G. I. P. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore & Thull Ghats, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender upto 15.30 hrs. on 13th September, 1948, for supplying and loading into wagons Teak or Sal wood bullies.

The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 2-8-1948. (920)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore & Thull Ghats, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender upto 15.30 hrs. on 13th September, 1948, for supplying and loading into wagons Mumbra sand.

The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 2-8-1948. (921)

WASTE FOR SALE
AT SHREE RAM MILLS LTD.

Waste Tender Forms will be available from the Office at nominal fee of Re. 1/- each. Tenders will be accepted upto 4 p.m. of 19-9-48. (1359)

NOTICE

ALL PATHANS are now "FOREIGNERS" within the meaning of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, and are, therefore, required to register under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

With effect from the 1st September 1948 all Pathans residing in the Greater Bombay limits will report themselves to the Inspector of Police, Pathan Branch, C. I. D., Head Police Office, Bombay, for the purposes of registration. Failure to do so within a month will render them liable to legal action.

(Sd.) V. D. MORAY.
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch II, C. I. D., and
Provincial Registration Officer,
Bombay.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from The India United Mills Ltd., No. 1 Mill, No. 2 and 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works, and will be received upto 15-9-48 at the registered office, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender Forms can be obtained from this office. (1341)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
I. C. No. 91 of 1948

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

And

In the matter of the CRESENT NEWS PUBLICATIONS LIMITED, a Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at 12-14, Bake House Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

LAVANPRASAD FULCHAND SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at 25, Satta Gali, Zaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 27th day of April, 1948, presented by the abovenamed Petitioner to the Court And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1948 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous either to oppose or support the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose: and a copy of this Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 1st day of September 1948.

Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
(1353)

AUCTION SALES

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO CINEMA-OWNERS AND INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHIRIN TALKIES," with all cinema machinery, apparatus, furniture, etc., and 4 storeyed Chawl known as Jamshed Bldg., at the junction of Clerk Road & Mahalaxmi Bridge.

M/s Gandhi & Co. will under instructions from M/s Kanga & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Damodardas Madhavji & Ors., the second Mortgagees and on a/c and at risk of Mr. C. J. Dubash, the mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of second Mortgage dated 27-9-45 and with the consent of Sheth Damodardas Madhavji & Bhagwandas Ramdas, the Equitable Mortgagees, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property on Monday, 13-9-48 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Leasehold land with buildings, etc., admeasuring about 1,299, Sq. Yds., being plot No. 1 of the Municipal land at Jacob Circle, bearing C.S. No. 7 of Lower Parel Division, G. Ward Nos. 48 (12A), 48-(13), 48 (13A), 48 (14), 48 (15), 48 (16), 48 (17), 48 (18), Street Nos. 82, 82A, 84-84-A, 84B, 86 and 20.

Monthly rent is about Rs. 4,800/-

For particulars apply to M/s Kanga & Co., Solicitors, at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BOMBAY'S CASE FOR SEPAR... PROVINCE

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Reply To Questionnaire

(Following is the concluding portion of the reply of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the questionnaire, issued by the linguistic provinces commission regarding the proposed provinces of Andhra, Karnatak, Kerala and Maharashtra.)

Having stated their approach to the fundamentals of the problem, the committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, would like to submit that if it is ultimately decided to proceed with the work of regrouping of provinces, the present Bombay City with its suburbs should be set up into a separate province directly linked as a federating unit to the Indian Union.

SEPARATE BOMBAY

The case of Bombay for being constituted into a separate province is justified on all relevant considerations, namely, territorial, administrative, economic and strategic. Besides, Bombay is multi-lingual and has a cosmopolitan population drawn from the different parts of the country. Bombay is a financial and trade centre of all India importance. It has the necessary resources, financial and otherwise, to sustain a stable and adequate administrative machinery. For all these considerations, if re-distribution is ultimately decided upon, the case of Bombay for being set up into a separate province is irresistible.

Historically, it cannot be seriously suggested that Bombay was part of or belonged to any of the linguistic territorial units in the hinterland. In fact, in the early stages before its development, the island of Bombay was inhabited mainly by fishermen. They had nothing in common with the inhabitants of the territories coming within the linguistic area of Maharashtra. The island, more or less even from the very start, had its separate existence. The subsequent development is the result of pioneering efforts made by a number of communities drawn from not only all parts of the country, but also from outside centres. The history of the early growth and progress of Bombay will perhaps be the story of the pioneering efforts of families and persons who came to the island area from centres far remote. Among the sections or communities which have made substantial contributions in developing Bombay mention must be made of the Parsis, the Cutchis including Khojas and Memons and the many early settlers hailing originally from some of the Indian States in Gujerat. These early settlers had no direct links, linguistic or otherwise, with the Maharashtra as such. Historically, therefore, there is no ground for the claim that the City of Bombay should be treated as part of Maharashtra.

The geographical position and formation of Bombay as an Island are quite suitable for its being treated as a separate administrative units. As an island town, it is surrounded by the sea on three sides and the place of its connection with the main land offers all the requisite characteristics for formng a natural boundary or line of demarcation from the rest of the hinterland. The question as to the exact point where the new boundary should be located is a matter of detail and could conveniently be settled after due examination.

MULTI-LINGUAL

The population of Bombay is obviously cosmopolitan both in composition and in autlook. According to the last census, 46 per cent. of the population of the City and the suburbs were enumerated as those speaking Marathi. However, subsequent to the census, there has been a definite shift in the composition of the population. Due to the developments connected with the war and the consequent concentration of economic and industrial activities in this City, a large number of people drawn from other provincial areas have made Bombay their permanent home. The movement of population consequent upon the political Partition has also exercised its influence to a substantial extent on this migratory process and even from the point of view of percentage, it is now common ground that the proportion of the Marathi speaking population of this City has undergone substantial reduction. Leaving population and census figures alone, from the practical standpoint also it would be contrary to facts to maintain that Marathi is the common language of Bombay. As mentioned above, Bombay is multi-lingual. In the spheres relating to trade, commerce and industry, the principal language in vogue is Gujerathi. Large sections of the population speak Hindusthani. It is also significant to mention that under the Congress Constitution, for Bombay, over and above the common language of Hindusthani, the two regional languages prescribed are Marathi and Gujerathi. Even the Congress in its wisdom had at an early stage—recognized that no one language could be deemed as the major regional language of this city. Thus, even on purely linguistic basis, it cannot be claimed that Bombay is part of Maharashtra.

The establishment of a separate University for Maharashtra in Poona lends weight to the thesis that both from the point of view of culture and language, Bombay could not be deemed to be part of Maharashtra.

UNDER CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

The Indian National Congress has its own territorial distribution for purposes of the Congress Constitution. Under that Constitution India is divided into a number of territorial Units and Bombay with its suburbs is treated as a separate province. Bombay elects its own separate quota of delegates to the Indian National Congress and representatives on the All-India Congress Committee. For the area covered by the territory represented by the present province of Bombay, there are under the Congress Constitution four separate provinces, Gujerat Provincial Congress organization, the Maharashtra Provincial Congress organization, the Karnatak Provincial Congress organization and the Bombay Provincial Congress organization. If the first three are to be set up into three different provinces with separate administrative machinery, logically from the political standpoint also Bombay's claim for being treated as a separate administrative unit cannot be resisted.

CENTRE OF ALL INDIA IMPORTANCE

From the economic, commercial and industrial standpoints, Bombay is a centre of all-India importance. Bombay is the main gateway for the overseas trade of India. It has the advantages of a very fine natural harbour. The share of the port of Bombay in the total overseas trade of the Indian Union is estimated at about 40 per cent. There have recently been indications of this share increasing and it is quite possible that in the years to come more trade will pass through Bombay. The export and import trade handled by Bombay is of all-India significance and from the point of view of trade Bombay is more or less a co-ordinating and connecting link as between the different provinces and the sources of supply or the sources of ultimate consumption, as the case may be.

From the point of view of industrial activities again, Bombay holds a position of all-India importance. According to the statistics published for the year 1945, out of total number of 10,881 industrial establishments in the whole of the Indian Union, 1325 such industrial establishments were located in Bombay city and suburbs, representing roughly 13 per cent. of the all-India total. Out of a total of 409 spinning and weaving mills in the Indian Union, 85 such mills being 16 per cent. of the total, were located in Bombay city and suburbs. Similarly out of the total installed capacity in looms and spindles the share of Bombay comes to 33 per cent. and 28 percent. respectively. Analysing the categories of industrial establishments in the City, it is found that there are 166 factories producing textiles including silk, woollen and hosiery, 373 engineering undertakings, 106 establishments manufacturing articles of food, drink and tobacco, 106 establishments producing chemicals &c., 202 establishments engaged in work relating to paper and printing 108 in processing wood, stone and glass 51 dealing with manufacturing processes relating to hides and skins, 60 seasonal factories and over 150 factories of a miscellaneous character undertaking diverse manufacturing activities.

CONTRIBUTION TO CENTRAL EXCHEQUER

Although separate figures of the share of Bombay in the Revenues contributed to the Government of India, particularly in the shape of Income-tax and Customs, are not readily available (unless officially furnished by the authorities in response to an inquiry from the Commission), it is quite obvious that Bombay's contribution is very substantial. It has been unofficially estimated that Bombay city must be contributing about 25 per cent. of the total revenue from Income-tax to the Central Exchequer. Bombay has organized markets and exchanges more or less functioning on an all-India basis. It has commodity exchanges for some of the principal staple products of the land, like cotton, oilseeds and various other items of importance. The Stock Exchange and the Bullion Exchange in Bombay practically regulate trading in Stocks and Shares and Bullion for the country as a whole. Bombay can legitimately claim to be the country's main financial centre. The Reserve Bank of India which is our central banking and currency authority, has its headquarters in Bombay. Out of 85 scheduled banks, 28 have their head offices in Bombay. These features are mentioned to emphasize the all-India importance of this centre, which goes to re-inforce its claim for a direct link with the Union Government in the future scheme of things.

NAVAL STRATEGY

For a country with a large coastline, naval strategy is of prime consideration. Being the biggest port on the West Coast and with the advantages of a natural harbour, on occasions of emergency a good deal of political and strategic activities are likely to be concentrated in Bombay. The advantages of having a homogeneous and exclusive administrative machinery for the city during such times of emergency cannot be over-emphasized. Moreover, from the transportation point of view also Bombay is very important. It is a sort of a clearing house for distribution of traffic, both internal and external. There are 17 Air-Lines services connecting Bombay with various part of India. There are also direct services from the city to overseas centres. The operation of shipping services both coast-wise and overseas, are mainly regulated from the port of Bombay. Two of the largest Railway systems have their head-offices in Bombay. Its position from the transportation point of view would be strengthened by the creation of the present city into a s separate province with an exclusive administrative machinery.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Having stated the grounds which overwhemingly justify the claims of Bombay for being constituted into a separate province, my Committee would like to point out that the proposal is also quite feasible from the point of view of the ability of the present area and population comprised in the city and the suburbs to sustain and run an efficient administrative machinery. The issue of finance apart, the population of the area is sufficiently politically conscious and there can be no doubt of their being able to run a representative governmental organization and machinery. In fact, all circumstances are in favour of the proposal for setting up Bombay with its suburbs into a separate provincial administrative unit.

In conclusion, they would like to reiterate and emphasize their main view points, viz: firstly, there should not be any talk of further divisions in the country by provinces or otherwise; secondly, that at any rate consideration of the question of regrouping of provinces should be postponed until the country is more fully and normally settled and thirdly, if, unfortunately, the splitting-up of the present province of Bombay into separate provincial units is for any reason deemed unavoidable, then the process should be pursued to its logical conclusion and the city of Bombay with its subrubs should be made a separate province linked directly to the Indian Union as a federating unit. I am to add that representatives of the Chamber will be glad to tender evidence before the Commission in due course when called upon to supplement the points of view presented in this memorandum.

To keep hands smoother, softer
To keep your hands beautiful, each day rub on a little 'Wellcome' Toilet Lanoline. It soothes and softens the skin—protects hands, face and arms from the coarsening, hardening effect of the sun and dust-laden winds. Men who use it after shaving, too, find that the 'sting' is taken out of a troublesome daily duty
'WELLCOME' BRAND
Toilet Lanoline
A BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. PRODUCT
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MAT. TODAY AT 1 P.M.
CHANDRASEKHAR
ASHOK KUMAR, KANAN
3RD WEEK
CAPITOL
Daily 4, 6-45 and 9-30
Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5-30
TAJ Daily 4, 7 and 10
BROADWAY
Daily 4, 6-45 and 9-30
Booking 4 to 6 p.m.

TODAY MAT. AT 1-15 P.M.
Life's Gay Game—
GREAT INDIA PICTURES
PARAI-AAG
Director: NAJAM NAQVI
MANAVAR SULTANA, ULHAS, MADHUBALA
5TH WEEK
LAMINGTON
Daily 4, 7 and 10
Booking 10 to 11-30 & 4-30 to 6

From FRIDAY
CITY-LIGHT
— — MATUNGA (B.B.) — —
The Master of Melody in
PARWANA
SAIGAL, SURAIYA
Last 2 Days: "VALMIKI"

THE BEST ATTRACTION IN TOWN
MINERVA'S Gujarati Epic
PRITHVI VALLABH
Starring: SOHRAB MODI
The Master of Fine Diction
CENTRAL TALKIES
Today 4 Shows
12-30, 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Advance Booking
10 to 12 and 4 to 6

MATINEE TODAY at 12 Noon
FILMISTAN'S
Stupendous Screen Hit
SHAHEED
Starring:
KAMINI KAUSHAL, DILIP KUMAR
Daily 3, 6-15, 9-30
ROXY

FROM FRIDAY NEXT —
IT COMES TO BLAZE A NEW TRAIL
MIRRORING LIFE IN ALL ITS KALEIDOSCOPIS ASPECTS
R. K. FILMS Magnificent Human Drama
AAG
NARGIS, KAMINI KAUSHAL, RAJ KAPUR
Director-Producer: RAJ KAPUR
FROM FRIDAY NEXT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30: Sat., Sun. Mat. at 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30 p.m. A JAISINH Release.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 5, 2004
Muslim: Zilkad 4, 1367
Parsi: Farvardin 6, 1318
Sunrise: 6-25 a.m., Sunset 18-47 pm.
Hightide: 03-11, 15-05
Lo-tide: 08-59, 21-22

Today's Engagements

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: Today (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Petit Fasali Atasnkadeh Hall, New Marine Lines, on "The foundation and Meaning of Rituals."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner meet elected members of Ward No. 13 at 8-30 a.m. at Charni Road Junction, Grant Road, tomorrow Thursday, if there are no heavy rain.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Study Class on 'Can The Dead Communicate?' at 6-15 p.m. today (Wednesday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain.

MASS MEETING OF GOANS: Today (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to meet and hear Mr. Lavande and some of his co-patriots now in Bombay. It is proposed to present the group a purse on this occasion, and every Goan is requested earnestly to contribute his mite to the cause by subscribing liberally to the purse.

HOTEL AND CLUB EMPLOYEES UNION: The general body meeting of the Bombay Hotels and Clubs Employees Union was held in Sarojini Cottage, Congress House, under the presidentship of Shri T. S. Jahagirdar when the following office bearers for 1948-49 were elected unanimously:—

President, Shri S. L. Salam, Vice-President, Shri H. N. Trivedi, Gen. Secretary, Shri R. G. Joshi, Asst. Secretary, Shri U. Purushottam.

Resolutions on the following points were passed after detailed discussion on the subject: Not to join in the General Strike of Sept. 5:; to suggest progressive amendments to the Shop and Establishments Act regarding leave, less working hours, notice pay permanency etc.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS
FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 9-9-1948. Fairly widespread light to moderate showers in north Konara, Goa and Ratnagiri districts, Rewakantha, Khandesh, Desh, Mawal and northern districts of Hyderabad. Outlook for next two days. Monsoon will weaken further in Gujarat.

Gujarat Majdoor Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT Sept. 7

A conference of All-India Maxdoor Sangh delegates of Gujarat merged with Gujarat States and Saurashtra will be held on September 12 at Nadiad.

Radio

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s).
7-30 a.m. Ahmed Dilawar Ghazal 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Master Ibrahim 8-40 Anmed Dilawar 9-0 S B Mane 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Amir Bax 12-0 p.m. Rang Tarang 12-30 Hindusthan Hamara 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Violin Jugalbandhi, by V K Pradhan and G G Kharadkar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 The Albert Sandler Trio 2-0 Rawiez and Landauer 2-15 Guards Banda 4-20 Serene Doctor 4-50 Abhang 5-0 Ahmed Dilawar 5-15 Bazan Manjrega. 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Serene Doctor 6-45 Padhabai Rao 7-0 Dharams G Nanjiyani 7-10 Local Announcements and weather 7.15 Master Ibrahim 7-30 Hypnotism Kya Hai Talk in Hindustani by Prof. K A Mohsala 7.40 U M Mania 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Master Ibrahim 8-45 'Khordad Sal' 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Yashwant Grut Bhavgeet 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Irritating Companions 10-0 Vilayat Husain.

VARIATIONS
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s).
7-40 a.m. Madhur Gani 5-45 Dharamsi A Nanjiani 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s). 8-0 8-15 Radhabai Rao 9-0 Rambhau Galvani 10-0 Radio Symphonies of America

INDIGESTION?
Indigestion often results from constipation.
TAKE CARTER'S PILLS
for real relief...
In the Red Package

VESTED INTERESTS MUST GO

Plea For Fair Deal For Unregistered G. D. As

The Hon. Secretary of the Accountants Association of India, (Bombay) writes:

The difference between the Unregistered G.D.A. and the R.A. is very little. A G.D.A. after passing the Examination if he puts in 3 years Articles or has served for a period of 6 years under a practising Auditor and the present R.A. after serving 3 to 4 years—Articles before passing the Final R.A. Examination as prescribed by the Government are now styled 'Public Accountant and Auditors' whereas the Unregistered G.D.A. is one who has not put in the Articles for various reasons in most of the cases for want of personnel to absorb them either for articles or service due to a dearth of approved persons of this profession in India. The present professionals who are only 1155 in number of whom only 208 are allowed to entertain articled clerks still maintain that the profession should not be thrown open. Their main contention is that foreign countries may consider our standard lower and may not extend reciprocity facilities to our Nationals. While on the contrary the fact is the Board of Trade in England (which is equivalent to the Government of India Ministry of Commerce) and also the Incorporated Accountant Association of London, provide in their rules and bye-laws sufficient provision to permit non-British Nationals who have got 9 years experience to set up practice in Great Britain. As such the fear of not securing reciprocal treatment is only a stunt.

All Unregistered G.D.A.s have now gained an experience in the Profession for a minimum period of 15 years as Responsible Assistants or Accountants in Government, semi-Government or Commercial and Industrial Organisations and as Private Practitioners. The experience that they have gained is in no way inferior to the training that an Articled Clerk gets and this should be considered as equivalent to 3 years Articles.

The Incorporated Accountants Association of London and the Board of Trade in England recognise 9 years service as an 'Accountant' equivalent to 3 years Articles. An Incorporated Accountant is recognised in India as a Practising Auditor and so why not our own National Government recognise the Unregistered G.D.A. with a minimum of 10 years experience and allow him the same facilities. The present National Government is therefore requested to throw open this profession to all, admit the Unregistered G.D.A. as a Member in the Proposed Register of Chartered Accountants and see that no vested interest dominates.

A. I. Radio Merchants' Association Office-bearers

At the 7th annual general meeting of the All India Radio Merchants' Association held on August 31, at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, Bombay, Mr. D. D. Vasudeva, Managing Director of Vasudeva Limited, Bombay, was unanimously elected President of the Association in place of Sir Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, who has retired Messrs. P. M. Shaw of Messrs. Pramshaw Motor Co. Bombay, K. L. Bansal of Eastern Radio and General Supply Co., New Delhi, I. P. Ghosh of Messrs. Radio Supply Stores Limited, Calcutta and C. K. Ramswamy of Messrs. Super Radio Co., Madras were unanimously elected to fill the vacancies in the Committee.

At the 1st Meeting of the Committee held on 2nd September 1948 at the office of the Association, the following office bearers were unanimously elected, Messrs. P. M. Shaw and K. L. Bnasal as Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. D. Lakhanpal and J. R. D. Bakshi as Jt. Hon. Secretaries and Mr. D. M. Desai as Hon. Treasurer, Messrs. W. H. Hese, B. D. Toshniwal, D. H. Marathe and H. C. Mehta were co-opted to the Committee.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Sept. 7. (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday, Sept. 7:—

Observations from the United Provinces and Rajputana are lacking. Yesterday's low pressure area over east Rajputana is persisting there but is becoming unimportant.

There has been a general weakening of the monsoon over the country. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain has occurred in north-east India, the central parts of the country, the East Punjab and along the west coast of the Peninsula. There have also been local showers in east Gujarat and south-east Madras.

Forecast valid until the evening of 8th. Weak monsoon conditions will continue generally over the country. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain is likely in Assam, Central India, the north Central Provinces and in the near north Malabar. There will be local light to moderate rain elsewhere in north-east India and in the East Punjab, the west United Provinces, east Gujarat and the Konkan.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Sept. 7. (API.) The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the last 24 hours from June 1, 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I S T on Sept. 7:—

Ahmedabad 84 73 0.1 8.1 minus 16.3
Ahmednagar 79 68 0 16.0 plus 2.6
BOMBAY 87 78 0 55.9 minus 3.3
Calcutta 89 80 0.3 41.6 plus 1.5
Colombo 86 75 0 20.0 plus 1.8 Delhi 96 80 0.8 23.0 plus 4.3 Hyderabad (Dn) 93 78 0 16.7 minus 0.7 Madras 95 75 0.5 7.8 minus 3.3 Mahableshwar 66 59 0.3 182.3 minus 50.1 Mysore 93 81 0 8.8 plus 7.9 Patna 92 81 0 35.5 minus 8.4 Poona 86 70 T 14.1 minus 1.4 Shillong 70 62 0.2 62.3 plus 18.5 Sholapur 92 71 0 18.9 plus 4.3.

"KHORDADSAL"

Parsis Celebrate Zoroaster's Birthday Today

The Parsis all over India, nay the whole world, will be celebrating today (Wednesday), the sixth day, viz., Khordad, of the first month of Yezdezardi year 1318, as the birthday of Lord Zoroaster who flourished in ancient Iran thousands of years ago. The day will, naturally, be marked with prayers and rejoicings in marked contrast with the solemn observance of his death anniversary which fell about three months ago. The Prophet gave the world teachings in monotheism and his great message of Good Thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds (manasni, gavashni, kunashni) which have echoed down the corridors of Time and inspired men throughout the ages. It is claimed by historians that His teachings have inspired and served as beacon not only the humanity at large but even Prophets who followed him.

Many non-Zoroastrians who have studied Zoroastrianism and its noble teachings have sung peans of praise for the great Inheritance of Good Thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds Lord Zoroaster left behind him. In fact one of the greatest writers and leaders of modern times paying Him tribute has said (I think, Mrs. Annie Besant, if my memory serves me right): "Should we indeed ir a future world be permitted to hold high converse with the great departed it may chance that we may find in that great Bacterian Sage, who lived and died almost before the dawn of history, the spiritual patriarch to whose lessons we have owed such an intellectual portion of our inheritance that we might hardly conceive what human belief would be now had Zoroaster never existed." (citing from memory the quotation might perhaps suffer in accuracy).

On this auspicious day it is my fervent prayer that not only Zoroastrians but non-Parsis as well, may ever keep his noble teachings before their mind's eyes, and live, as he wished us to live, in the mundane world. A non-Parsi would really be a true Zoroastrian if he or she lived up to his ideal.

A non-Parsi has no need to put on the sacred shirt and girdle to be called a Zoroastrian. The true Zoroastrian is he who follows his injuctions of the three Great Words quoted above. May His teachings guide us all in the second year of our dear country's independence, that would enable us all not only to preserve the freedom won but to win back or country the glory of old. Amen:

A. K.

Bombay-East Africa Air Service?

DAR-E-SALAAM, Sept. 6, (U.P.I.): A regular air service from Bombay to Dar-e-Salaam or Nairobi via Aden is being planned by the Air India International.

The flight will take 12 hours to complete, according to representatives of the Air India now are here making arrangements for the proposed service. They are returning to India to consult the Government on formalities connected with the service.

They have already consulted the Tanganyika Government and the Director of Civil Aviation of E. Africa.

THREE POLICEMEN SUSPENDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

One havaldar and two constables attached to the Byculla Police Station have been suspended for demanding illegal gratification from the keeper of a gambling den.

It is alleged that the suspended men knowing that a certain gambling den was run within the jurisdiction of the Byculla Police Station, demanded Rs. 50 from the proprietor of the gaming house. The latter reported the matter to the Anti-Corruption Branch. Rao Saheb Shete handed some marked currency notes to the complainant. The money was given to the havaldar, who was immediately arrested by Rao Saheb Shete and the marked notes taken possession of by the police.

Pending enquiries, the three policemen have been suspended.

cause their demand that Tuesday be declared a holiday, was not granted by the Company.

E. Punjab Concessions To Refugee Lawyers

In view of the special circumstances created by the partition of India and the disturbed state of affairs in the Baluchistan Province and Bahawalpur State which have compelled Hindu and Sikh lawyers of these areas to migrate to other provinces it has been decided by the East Punjab High Court that as a temporary measure Hindu and Sikh Advocates of that Province State who have practised as Advocates in the highest court in in their Province State for three years may be enrolled as Advocates of that Court. East Punjab Government have also decided to remit for a period of two years with effect from the 18th August, 1948 the usual Sanad Fee in respect of these Advocates of the Baluchistan Province and Bahawalpur State who have practised as such in their Province State for a period of three years.

A similar concession has already been extended to the displaced Advocates of Sind and North West Frontier Province.

Amalner News

(From Our Own Correspondent)
AMALNER, (By Mail):

The local branch of the Communist Party abandoned the idea of observing "Martyr Day" on the 27th August as Government applied section 144 of Cr. P. C. to the town area for that day only.

Shri Gulabchandji Nagori, President, Aurangabad State Congress and others are on tour in the Khandesh districts.

PAKISTAN OUT TO CRUSH RED SHIRT MOVEMENT

Police Clash With 10,000 Members Who Wanted To Hold Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail):—The Government of Pakistan seems to be taking all possible steps to crush the Red Shirt Movement in the N.W.F.P.

The recent troubled atmosphere of Frontier reveals that the Government of Pakistan has not made any appreciable progress as was expected from lengthy statements appearing in the press from time to time from high League brows of N.W.F.P.

After the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Red Shirts planned a Civil Disobedience Movement in the Frontier, as was revealed now by Frontier Premier. This campaign was to begin soon after the Id. The Provincial Government in order to crush the movement, arrested a number of Red Shirt leaders while most of the prominent Khudai-Khidmatgars went undergrcund

On August 12, when Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, the Premier of the Frontier was in Mardan, the stronghold of the Red Shirts, followers of Frontier Gandhi in a large number collected at Charsada in defiance of 144 Section, to start the movement. They were over 10,000 and had specially collected their strength from Peshawar and Mardan. They marched towards a mosque to hold meeting and a clash occurred between them and the police.

WOMEN'S SACRIFICES FORGOTTEN?

The President of the Hazara District Women's League complained that no woman had been taken up in the League High Commandor in the Provincial League inspite of great sacrifices made by women of N.W.F.P. She also bitterly complains about the callous and mismanagement of the Frontier Muslim League.

From her, and from the statements of the other League leaders, issued from time to time in the press, it clearly indicated that there is no unity in the province, and that a section of Leaguers opine that leadership of the province was thrust upon an underserved candidate.

It is also alleged that the economic condition of the province has been dwindling due to the fact the Premier who is a Kashmiree, has been concentrating his attention in collecting the raiders and giving them substantial money and material to wage war against Indians in Kashmir. Therefore, owing to this reckless expenditure people are resenting the activities of Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan.

100-RUPEE INDIAN NOTES

Reports published in certain Karachi paper that India's 100-rupee notes were being sold at Rs. 80 in the open market, have been found baseless. This is one of the many instances, how Pakistan journals are trying to lower the prestige of India in the eyes of the world by publishing such baseless and news items.

The suggestion of Rs. 20 discount for a 100-rupee note was considered fantastic, specially in view of the fact that Indian notes are "legal tender" in Pakistan up to the end of September 1948. Even otherwise there is a mutual understanding between the two Governments; according to which notes of either Dominion are cashable on the other side by State Banks on a nominal commission of one anna per cent.

DESTRUCTION BY FLOODS

The Upper Sind floods have caused greater damage than was originally anticipated. Proably, even the 1942 record may be broken. In those days the rural economy of Sind was intact and the financial position of the Sind Government was sound. There were Hindu Banias who were ready to advance loans to the agriculturists and surplus stocks of wheat were there to provide seeds for Rabi cultivation. There was little black-marketing and practically no boarding. The price of wheat was low and the technique of smuggling was imperfect.

The Khariff crop has been destroyed by floods, Sind, once famous for its surplus foodstuffs and balanced budget, it seems, might now have to depend on others. The poor Hari Kisan is the worst victim of this present floods. He is today, very much perturbed over his future. Leaders have been issuing lengthy statements on the papers, but so far no appreciable progress seems to have been made in checking the breaches. The present plight of the Hari is most miserable. His stock of wheat and other seeds have been swept away. This time the Hindu Bania is also not present to advance them loans, he having migrated to India. Thousands of village houses are submerged under water. Their cattle and agricultural implements have been swept away. In short, they have lost everything.

KOLHAPUR MUST MERGE WITH BOMBAY

District Congress Executive's Demand

MIRAJ, Sept. 7 (UPI). Early merger of the Kolhapur State with the Bombay Province demanded at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Kolhapur District Congress Committee held yesterday.

The resolution stated that as the Kolhapur State had a scattered bilingual territory and scanty resources, it could not become a viable unit of the Indian Union and that the merger of the State would help the formation of United Maharashtra and Karnatak.

Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar was elected President of the Kolhapur District Congress Committee at a meeting of the Central Body of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad held earlier.

Saurashtra Minister Denies Press Reports

RAJKOT, Sept. 7 (API): Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Saurashtra's Home Minister, in an interview yesterday denied the reports appearing in a section of the Press that the Saurashtra Government were creating a special Security force to deal with apprehended internal trouble and external attacks along the coastline.

"The Saurashtra Government have taken no such step and have no reason to take them", said Mr. Parikh. "Defence, as everybody knows, is an All-India responsibility".

PLEA FOR AIRPORT AT KANDLA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7. (API.) Sir Brojendra L. Mitter, former Dewan of Baroda, in an interview today welcomed the decision of the Government of India to build a major port at Kandla and to place all the existing Kathiawar ports under one Port Commission.

Sir Brojendra suggested that the Government should examine the possibility of building an air port also at Kandla, "which may well be the Gateway to India and the Far East by air." He added that "having regard to Pakistan's unfriendly attitude towards India, the gradual elimination of dependence on Karachi is clearly indicated."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (Reuter): M. Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, today gave a lunch in honour of Mr. Hasnie, Pakistan Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, Pakistan High Commissioner in London, and Mr. Ahmed, the Pakistan Commissioner of Supply, who are visiting Belgium.

The Doctor's Consulting Room — where all are welcome

THE UNSELFISH BATTLE

A war is being waged in every part of India today; but it is a war to *save* lives and health, the war against sickness and disease, the war in which our doctors, directing progress with all their strength and skill, are the Generals.

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PAKISTAN ADMITS INVOLVEMENT IN BATTLE FOR KASHMIR

"We Were Compelled To Move Troops Into Defensive Positions", Says Zafrullah

KARACHI, Sept. 7, (A.P.I.):

The involvement of Pakistan troops in Kashmir battle is admitted by Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, in a letter addressed by him to M. Josef Korbel, Chairman of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

The letter which seeks elucidation of certain points arising out of the cease-fire proposal of the Commission says:—

"While the Security Council was still engaged on the consideration of the Kashmir case, India was steadily building up its armed forces in Jammu and Kashmir. This building up process did not cease on 21st April 1948 but was continued and intensified. The Indian army mounted a big offensive in the beginning of April, thereby causing a material change in the situation. This offensive action has continued ever since. The publicly declared intention of the Government of India was to secure a military decision in Jammu and Kashmir, thus presenting the United Nations Commission with a fait accompli.

"THREAT TO PAKISTAN'S SECURITY"

"This situation not only put in jeopardy the entire population of the areas under the Azad Kashmir Government and led to a big influx of refugees into Pakistan, but also constituted a direct threat to Pakistan's security. It was this which compelled the Government of Pakistan to move their troops into certain defensive positions.

Paragraph A-1 Part II of the Commission's resolution states that the presence of Pakistan troops in the territory of the State constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council. This is obviously a one-sided and inadequate description, since, as pointed out above, the build up of Indian forces and their launching an all-out offensive had already materially changed the situation. Even as a factual statement, apart altogether from the feasibility or otherwise of the proposal based upon it, the paragraph should have included the facts mentioned above which necessitated the presence of Pakistan troops in Jammu and Kashmir.

"OPERATIONAL CONTROL" OF AZAD KASHMIR FORCES

The following is a part of the Reply of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to the Pakistan Government's memorandum regarding points in the Commission's resolution of 13 August, 1948.

1. (a) On 18 July 1948, during the interview between Dr Alfredo Lozano and Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan the latter emphasised that in submitting the condition that the proposal for a cease fire order should have the consideration or approval of the Azad Kashmir forces, his only aim was to ensure that their views be taken into account whether by the appearance of representatives of the "Azad Kashmir" before the Commission or through the Pakistan Government as intermediary.

(b) **In answer to the questionnaire placed by the Commission before the Government of Pakistan on 4 August, 1948, the Minister for Foreign Affairs state that "the Pakistan Army is at present responsible for the over-all command of Azad Kashmir Forces".**

(c) **During the expose made by the High Command of the Pakistan Army on 9 August 1948, it was stated that the Azad Kashmir forces were operationally controlled by the Pakistan Army.**

(d) **In view of these assurances, the Commission understands that the Government of Pakistan will ascertain and reflect the position of the Azad authorities in arriving at their decision with regard to the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948.**

(2) The expression "a final settlement of the situation" does not fall short of nor go beyond the terms of the Security Council resolution of 21 April 1948, and is in harmony with it. The Commission, however, is not committed to a rejection of a peaceful solution which might be agreed upon by the two Governments, provided that such solution reflects the will of the people.

(3) The Commission is in no doubt that the observance of the cease-fire order will require netural military observers. These observers will be appointed by the United Nations and will act under the authority of the Commission.

(4) The Security Council resolution of 21 April, 1948, which sets forth the terms of reference of the Commission, was adopted with cognizance of the presence of Indian troops in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The presence of Pakistan troops in Jammu and Kashmir, however, constitutes a material change in the situation in as much as the Security Council did not contemplate the presence of such troops in that state, nor was it apprised thereof by the Government of Pakistan. The Commission cannot accept the statement in the memorandum that the Commission's description in this respect is "one-sided and inadequate".

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Celebrations In Jogjakarta

BATAVIA, August 18.

The Indian Independence Day was celebrated on Sunday in the republican capital, Jogjakarta, with great enthusiasm. People of all nationalities participated. Many messages and flowers were received by Mr Yunus, Representative of the Consul-General for India in Batavia.

In the morning a film show of the Kashmir story and documentaries drew a large crowd. President Soekarno, Ministers, Officials and others were also present. The Republican Ministry of Information assisted in the arrangements for the show.

In the evening a spacious hall in the Palace of Java's progressive Sultan, Hamenko Buwono, was decorated with Indian and Indonesian flags, where a big reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Yunus. Among those who attended the function were Dr. and Madame Soekarno, Vice-President and Mrs. Hatta, Ministers, C-in-C, the Chinese Consul and officials and members of the Indian community.

After Mr. Yunus spoke about India's struggle for freedom and about Gandhiji's leadership, Vice-President Hatta referred to the support received from India and said: "India is our best friend. We celebrate their joy as our own". President Soekarno also spoke of India's support and said: "We have learnt many things from India including our fight for freedom. May India continue to show us light to keep our urge for freedom bright in our hearts".

Celebrations In Rio

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, Aug. 17: Indian Independence Day was celebrated with great eclat in Rio-de-Janeiro (Brazil). It was a busy eventual day for the Indian Legation and the small community there. In the morning the Indian flag was hoisted at the Legation before a gathering which included besides Indians a few Brazilian friends also. Among those present were Mr. Yusuf Menerally, former Mayor of Bombay who is shortly returning to India. After the flag-hoisting ceremony the national anthem was sung by Mrs. Nandita Kripalini, wife of Mr. Kripalini, Cultural Secretary. The Indian Minister, Mr. M. R. Masani then read a message from Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, to Indians abroad.

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

Later the Indian Minister was received by His Excellency General Nandes de Moraes, Governor of the Federal District, at the newly named Praca Mahatma Gandhi for unveiling the bronze plaque. The Governor paid a glowing tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and exhorted the Brazilian youth to emulate his spirit of service sacrifice for the country and welfare of humanity.

Minister, Masani, in the course of his reply, conveyed the thanks of the Government and the people of India for this tribute. Rio, Mr. Masani said, was the first capital outside India to pay a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi in this form. Widespread admiration of the Mahatma which they had experienced in Rio was thus given a concrete expression.

Mr. Masani also read a Portuguese translation of his remarks, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

After the plaque was unveiled the band of Prefeitora struck up the Indian and Brazilian national anthems.

In the course of the afternoon, the Indian Minister received calls from representatives of Foreign Ministry and the Presidential Palace, who conveyed on behalf of the Brazilian Government and the President their felicitations on the first anniversary of Indian Independence.

The same evening, the Indian Minister and Mrs. Masani gave a reception at their residence to members of the Brazilian Government and the Diplomatic Corps. A large number of guests responded to the invitation and they regarded the function as the best in Rio for many years. Among those present were the Vice-President of Brazilian Republic, Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Home, Justice, Aviation and Agriculture and American, British, Chinese, French and other Ambassadors.

Celebrations In Canberra

CANBERRA, Aug. 17: About 250 guests, including members of Diplomatic Corps, officials of various Commonwealth Departments and representatives stationed at Canberra attended a tea party given by the Acting High Commissioner for India, Mr. K. R. Damle and Mrs. Damle, on Independence Day.

At night, M. Damle broadcast a talk over National Network of A.B.C. (Australian Broadcasting Corporation) programme "Window of the World".

DELHI HOSPITAL ROBBERY CASE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (API): The prosecution closed its case to-day against Miss Rachel Ezra a British Jewess, and her companion, Miss W. Rathan, an Indian Christian, from Bombay, who are being tried by the Delhi Sessions Judge on a charge of robbery involving an attempt on the life of a British doctor, Miss Heath Round Turner, Secretary of the St. Stephens hospital, on June 29.

The Court examined to-day about a dozen witnesses for the prosecution who gave eye-witness accounts of the incident and supported the version of Miss Heath Round Turner, that both accused had robbed her of Rs. 6,000 and also attempted to burn her alive.

Dr. Alison Baranbe of the St. Stephen's hospital said she was sitting in her room in the hospital on the day of the attack when she found Miss Heath Round Turner coming to her. Miss Turner told her about the two accused and shouted for help and directed Dr. Miss Motihar to run after the accused lest they should escape.

Jahangir, a nurse in the hospital, said that she saw the two accused women in the hospital compound towards lunch hours on the day of the attack and also identified them at the identification parade held in the hospital compound some time after the incident.

Doctor Motihar, another lady doctor of the St. Stephen's hospital, stated that Sister Jacob was leading both "accused women to the main entrance of the hospital and that she directed the accused to be shut up in the Sisters quarters till the police arrived.

The case was adjourned till October 16 when the defence will be heard.

PURGE OF POLISH RIGHTIST 'REDS'?

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (UPA): Observers here tonight expected a heavy purge of right wing Communists following the removal of Party Secretary General Wladyslaw Gomulka.

Some believed it would start in the near future. Others expected it would be delayed until after the pending merger with the Polish Socialists, thus giving the Workers' Party (Communists) increased power in the fusion.

When the purge comes, these sources said, it will be doubt cut off one-fourth to one-third of the present membership which runs around 1,000,000.

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO COCHIN PEOPLE

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 6 (API): Dr Rajendra Prasad the Congress President has sent a message appealing to the people of Cochin State to support the State Praja Mandal and wishing the party success in the ensuing general election to be held on September 8 and 11.

Counterfeiting Pakistan Notes And Coins

(From Our Correspondent)

Karachi, (By Air Mail): One police constable Mohomed Ismail and his accomplice were arrested red-handed while busy it is alleged printing counterfeit currency notes.

The accused had it is alleged, setup a miniature note-printing press in a local hotel where they used to counterfeit notes of the denominations of Rs. 1 to 100.

Some articles necessary in the process as also a number of counterfeit currency notes were also recovered from the house of the accused.

One young man in the garb of a beggar with 7,515 pieces base two-anna Pakistani coins has also been taken into custody.

Some counterfeit one rupee coins were later recovered from his house.

Sind Government Takes Possession Of Hindu Schools

KARACHI (By Air Mail): More than a dozen schools belonging to the non-Muslims in the interior of Sind have been taken possession by the Government.

It will be recalled, with the exodus of non-Muslims from Pakistan, a number of their educational institutions were forcibly occupied by Muslim refugees. Many of these school buildings are still being used for housing these refugees while the Government goes on gradually taking their possession on the ground that these form "abandoned property".

Medicos On Strike— 400 Patients Affected

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7 (API.) About 65 house physicians of the R. G. Kar Medical College have stopped work from midday today demanding increased allowances and housing facilities, improvement of the diet of patients and facilities for improved studies.

About 400 patients are likely to be affected.

A.I.N.E.C. Committee Meets At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (API): A meeting of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. will be held at 4 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Constitution Club. Members will lunch together at the Constitution Club at 1 p.m.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Secretary of the A.I.N.E.C., Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Mohrare, members of the Standing Committee, arrived here this evening.

Ganges Water Rises Above Danger Point

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6 (API): Another rise of .3 feet in the Ganges and Jamuna water level was recorded today. About one-tenth of the city lying in low level is in water. The authorities hoped that the level in these rivers may start subsiding from tomorrow.

A number of educational institutions situated in low level areas where either the water is touching the compound or is flowing inside it have been closed till the flood situation improves. There are Jamuna Mission College, Agriculture Institute, Naini Arya Kanya Pathshala, and Crosthwaite Girls College and Annie Besant schools.

The Muthiganj pay-office of the Central Bank has also been shifted to the Central office at the Civil Lines. No loss of life is officially reported so far due to floods. The report of collapsing a number of houses in the villages and some houses in the worst affected areas in the city has been pouring in. The affected areas in the city where water is flowing in are Belughat, Muthiganj, Newawada, Rajapore and Bask.

Evacuation from danger spots is being carried on with the help of local authorities. The PWD are constantly watching the flood situation and also rendering all help to the inhabitants of the affected areas.

PATNA, Sept. 6 (API): The water level of the Ganges has risen here by 18 inches during the last 46 hours and stood at midday today at 164.53. The water level at midday yesterday was 164.3 although the warning point the 164.0 has been crossed and level is reported to be still rising.

No damage to the town has yet been apprehended by the authorities. Necessary precautions have, however, been taken and a close watch is being kept throughout the Digha embankment.

LUCKNOW Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): The United Provinces controlled cotton cloth and yarn dealers licensing order 1948 issued by the Provincial Government takes effect from October 1948.

Dealers in controlled cotton cloth and cotton yarn are required by this order take out licenses in appropriate forms on payment of fees prescribed under the order.

CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE AND AFTER

Revision Petition Evokes Considerable Interest

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Air Mail): The revision petition submitted on behalf of Mr. L. S. Raju, Advocate, Mr. P. R. Ramaiah, Editor, "Daily News," and Mr P. B. Srinivasan, Editor, 'Tainadu,' against the conviction and sentence by the Gopala Rao Enquiry Committee for Contempt of Court, before the Special Bench of the High Court of Mysore consisting of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, has evoked more than a passing interest in the public of the State in general and among the members of the Bar in particular. For, in the course of the arguments many issues of a fundamental character like the authority and the powers of the High Court, its jurisdiction over Courts appointed by Government by special ordinances, the validity of the ordinance issued by Government and the authority the executive has in modifying the powers of the High Court, came up for considerable discussion.

The highlight of the case was the opinion offered by Mr T R. Venkatarama Sastry, on behalf of the Madras Bar Association, with the leave of the Court.

Mr. Venkatarama Sastry said that the latest Ordirunce promulgated by the State Government (to strengthen the hands of the Gopala Rao Enquiry Committee) set the judiciary at conflict with the executive. He pointed out that before the limbs of the Government developed His Highness was all in and legislated enactments and administered laws in courts. After popular demand for representative institutions had come, His Highness thought of creating an organ of Government; each organ being an organ by itself and never thought of the other.

Further, he pointed out, that the law by which the judiciary was constituted was not a law to be administered. The High Court Act empowered the High Court to administer other laws. The organic law travelled from His Highness to the High Court and no further. The rest of the enactments administered were ordinary laws.

Mr. Venkatarama Sastry added that the statutes passed from His Highness to the judiciary, executive and legislature. Each organ had the power to tell the other that it could go thus far and no further. The limitation of the legislature was found in the constitution. The High Court was competent to deal with the rights expounded in the legislature. But, he pointed out, wherever the power of the High Court called for modification, it was a subject for the Sovereign under the present set up. It may be, he said, that in the new constitution the limitations of the various organs of the Government would be reorientated. But now, he affirmed, the legislature had no bearing on the High Court.

SCOPE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Referring to the scope of Emergency legislation, he observed that there must be certain discretion in acting under that power. Emergency would arise in cases where there was an external aggression or a breakdown of internal administration, which demanded immediate action. But to say that "if a case is going to be heard in the High Court, a great calamity befalls the country" was inconceivable. Mr. Sastry opined that it would never paralyse the Government in the matters of the emergency legislations. There should be a decent limit, he affirmed, which should not be transgressed.

Mr. Mirle Laxminaranappa, arguing on behalf of petitioners, urged that the Ministry was not constituted in accordance with the Government of Mysore Act and therefore did not get the power for legislation. He pointed out that the Ordinance lacked good faith, since the crash of Gopala Rao occurred in December 1946 and for one full year the Government did not feel the emergency. The latest Ordinance, he said, was more peculiar in that when there was a case pending in which the Government itself was a party, they promulgated this Ordinance. The only object in bringing this ordinance, he said, was to make the Gopala Rao Committee fool-proof, and therefore the legislation, in his opinion, was for a personal and private purpose.

Mr. K. Rajah Iyer, Advocate-General of Madras, appearing for the Government of Mysore, pointed out that the Gopala Rao Committee had jurisdiction to consider the contempt charges and as such had powers to punish under Section 9. At best, he said, the present case could be one of erroneous jurisdiction but not without or lack of jurisdiction.

After the arguments on behalf of the petitioners and the Government had concluded. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

"Abandoned Property"

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 5: Latest issue of the "Gazette of Pakistan" contains some 29 notices by the Deputy Rehabilitation Officer, Pakistan, who has declared as "abandoned properties" a number of buildings and open plots in the City of Karachi.

All these buildings or plots are owned by Hindus who, it has been mentioned in the notices, have abondoned these properties and therefore they have been notified that unless they come and prove their claim within 10 days, possession of their properties will be taken over by the Government.

It is interesting to note that amongst this list are such buildings also, the owners of which still continue to live in Karachi.

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (Reuter). A Tass agency message from Phyeng Yang stated that 99.97 per cent of the voters in Northern Korea and 11.48 of voters in the southern half of the country took part in the elections to the "Supreme National Assembly of Korea" which approved the report of the Credentials Committee on Saturday.

ARABS AND JEWS POUND EACH OTHER

Breach Of Truce In Jerusalem Again

JERUSALEM, Sept. 7 (Reuter): The biggest flare-up since the truce began in the Holy City shattered the dawn calm of Jerusalem today when Jews and Arabs pounded each others positions.

An Arab Legion Communique from Amman, Transjordan capital, said Jews violated the truce by mortaring and firing on Arab positions in the Mount Zionabutor, Jaffa Gate, Sildam and Surbaher districts.

One Arab Legionary was killed, one wounded and two Arab irregulars wounded.

An Israeli Communique blamed the Arabs for the truce violation, saying Israeli guns and mortars attacked Arab positions in a fierce 30-minute barrage after Arab Legion forces had opened a bombardment.

The Communique said the Arab activities were on a large scale and that Jewish positions on the southern perimeter of the holy city were attacked.

Count Bernadotte, United Nations Palestine Mediator, said today in Cairo that he was fully satisfied for the moment with the truce situation in Palestine.

Count Bernadotte was speaking at a Press Conference two hours before attending tonight's second meeting of the Arab League Political Committee.

COLD BLOODED KILLING

French Observers Savagely Murdered

RHODES, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Count Folk Bernadotte, United Nations Palestine Mediator, cabled to the Security Council today that two French observers killed at Gaza airfield on August 28 were "savagely murdered by Saudi Arabian irregulars.

The Arabians, under the command of the Egyptian army, attacked the men after they had got out of a United Nations plane.

Clothing and jewellery were stripped from the bodies before the Egyptians could rescue them.

Count Bernadotte cabled the text of a letter he sent to Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, saying the "cold blooded killing of helpless unarmed men" constituted a shocking and extremely grave episode in relations between United Nations observers and the forces under Egyptian command in Palestine. He assumed the Egyptian Government would accept responsibility and that appropriate redress might be expected.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Count Bernadotte, United Nations Palestine Mediator, talked for two hours with Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, in Alexandria tonight and later had an hour's private conference with the Egyptian Prime Minister, Mohamoud El Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha.

First Victim Of Anti-Tito Drive

BELGRADE, Sept. 7 (Reuter). In their drive against anti-Tito elements the Yugoslav authorities have captured Col. Vlado Dapcevic who was with Col.-Gen. Arsu Jovanovic, Yugoslav wartime Chief of Staff, shot dead when trying to get to Rumania to organise support for Cominform criticism of Tito.

Finest Train In The World

BRISBANE, Sept. 7 (UPI.) New South Wales is building the "finest train in the World". It will cost £170,000, and will be used to take the Royal family across this Australian state when they visit here next year.

All 14 carriages will be air-conditioned. There will be a lounge-car with a wide area of plate glass, a dining car and private suites for members of the Royal party.

After the Royal visit, the train will go into service on normal long-distance runs.

Banks To Help Cloth Distribution

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 7 (API.) A conference of the representatives of the Urban Co-operative Banks of Ratnagiri, Chiplun and Sawantwadi, was held under the presidentship of Capt. S. P. Mohite, the Collector and District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, when the Government scheme for the distribution of cloth to retailers was placed before them.

After detailed discussions the banks are said to have agreed to accord their full co-operation to Government in their new scheme of distribution of cloth to retailers.

EASTERN PAKISTAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

DACCA, Sept. 7 (UPI): A separate organisation styled as Purbea Pakistan Women's Conference was formed at a conference of the East Bengal branch of the All-India Women's Conference held on Sept. 5. Sister Charushila Devi, President of the East Bengal branch of the A.-I.W.C. was in the chair.

The new organisation will replace the East Bengal branch of the A-I.W.C. It will be a non-political and will follow the aims and ideals of the A-I.W.C. namely, the promotion of welfare of women and children, though they will have no organic connection with the A-I.W.C. but will devote more attention for the uplift of rural population. The conference adopted a resolution requesting the Central Committee of tohe A.-I.W.C. to pay a suitable sum out of their undivided assets for the work of 12 branches in East Bengal which the Committee had disaffiliated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (Reuter). The Rev. Walter Tracy Scudder, 79, who served for 35 years as Director of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Vellore, died yesterday. The mission was founded by his grand father Dr. John Scudder.

SEARCH FOR NEW SOURCES OF TAXATION

Government Of India Economists Disfavour Drastic Deflationary Measures

The following is a Summary of the Report of the Government of India Economists on the economic crisis an outline of which appeared in an earlier issue of the "Chronicle":

1. The present economic situation is a complex of many problems of which inflation is the most acute. The inflation is not accompanied by an expansion of investment, production or employment but by a flight from currency into goods; by the capital market becoming stagnent; by a reduced flow of production to the market and by a transfer of wealth from fixed income groups to other classes.

2. The main problem is to prevent prices from rising further and then to bring them into line with the present structure of costs.

CAUSES OF INFLATION

3. The main causes of the present inflation are:—

(i) A continued increase in supply of money, due in part to Government's deficit expenditure and the depletion of their balances with the Reserve Bank;
(ii) Increase in consumption expenditure
(iii) An inadequate increase in production due to technical bottlenecks, transport difficulties, communal and political disturbances and the uncertainty resulting from diverse and conflicting pronouncements of policy.
(iv) Large scale hoarding of goods

4. Decontrol, PER SE, is not a cause of the inflation but it has accelerated the upward trend of prices and converted a suppressed inflation into open inflation.

5. The objectives of future policy can be divided into two categories.

(i) Immediate objectives.
(ii) Long term objectives.

The immediate objectives should be

(a) To bring about a change in the expectations about the future course of prices
(b) To encourage investment in Government and industrial securities;
(c) To increase the rate of saving
(d) To increase production.

6. These objectives should be implemented so as not to interfere with the long-term objectives. The long-term objectives should be

(a) To promote an expansionist economy
(b) To utilise fully the production potential of the country.

NO DRASTIC MEASURES

7. There can thus be no drastic deflationary measures, though certain moderate measures of 'disinflation' are recommended.

8. For the present and for some years to come, the economy of the country will have to function largely on the basis of private enterprise. Incentive to such enterprise must not, therefore, be impaired. At the same time certain measures of direct and indirect control are unavoidable.

9. Pronouncements on matters of social and economic policy must not be such as to add to the existing uncertainties.

10. The remedial measures should be so framed as to distribute the incidence sacrifice equitably in all sections of society and should be vigorously enforced.

11. The remedial measures can be grouped under four heads.

A. Monetary and Financial Measures;
B. Industrial and Trade policy;
C. Controls
D. Machinery for co-ordination of economic policy.

12. A. Monetary and Financial Measures:

(a) **Reduction of Deficit Expenditure.**

(i) Expenditure on production scheme should be proceed with e.g., Damodar Valley project and Sindri fertiliser factory.
(ii) Expenditure on purely reformist and welfare scheme should be postponed, e.g., abolition of Zamindari, grants to Provinces for social expenditure.
(iii) The recommendation of the Economy Committee should be implemented.
(iv) The question as to whether the refund of income in tax deposits, amounting to about Rs. 150 crores can be postponed, should be considered.

(b) TAXATION

(i) **The current level of taxation at the centre and in the provinces should not be reduced.**
(ii) **New sources of taxation should be explored e.g., death duties, agricultural income-tax.**
(iii) **Prohibition should be postponed.**
(iv) Land revenue calls for substantial increase
(v) The present levels of direct taxation are not excessive or burdensome.

(c) BORROWING

(i) A vigorous campaign is necessary
(ii) Intermediate treasury bills bearing a higher rate of interest, should be issued.
(iii) The rate of interest on Small Saving Certificates and Post Office Savings should be increased.
(iv) The possibility of raising the rate of interest on long period Government borrowing requires examination.
(v) It is necessary to sterlise excess reserves of banks with the Reserve Bank.

(d) COMPULSORY SAVINGS

(i) It is essential to organise a scheme of compulsory savings. This should apply to
(a) Agricultural classes paying rent or land revenue above a prescribed minimum.
(b) Similarly to industrial wage earners and salaried employees.
(c) Persons paying income-tax
(d) Companies, on the basis of their profits.

13. B. INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE POLICY

(i) Industrial policy should be directed towards the elimination of technical bottlenecks and the provision of incentives to private enterprise.
(ii) The voluntary co-operation of labour is essential. Wages and dearness allowances should be adjusted to the rise in the cost of living. But any further rise should be given in the form of deferred pay and cheap consumer goods.
(iii) A comprehensive overall policy of trade agreements should be developed and the position explored as to whether smaller countries like Sweden, Switzerland etc., cannot give us capital equipment in addition to U.K. and U.S.A.
(iv) The maximum utilisation of our foreign exchange resources should be made and consumer goods imported, if capital goods are not fully available.
(v) While exports should be encouraged these must be counter-balanced by a corresponding increase in imports of goods or securities.
(vi) The stimulation of foreign "private" investment should be encouraged and the terms on which such investment can be effected precisely laid down.

14. C. CONTROL OVER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

(i) Selective controls should be introduced over essential commodities like food-grains, cloth, kerosene, charcoal, etc.

15. D. MACHINERY FOR CO-ORDINATION OF ECONOMIC POLICY

(i) A permanent organization under the Cabinet should be set up to co-ordinate the policies of the various Ministries.
(ii) The Cabinet should continue to have an Economic Policy Committee and the Chairman of the Committee should be the Minister for the co-ordination of economic policy.
(iii) There should be a Standing Committee of Departmental Economists and an Economic Section under the Cabinet.
(iv) In addition there should be a non-official Advisory Council consisting of economists and representatives of industry, trade and labour.
(v) There is no need for a separate Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Our Teheran Letter:

"NO PART IN PALESTINE WAR"

Persian Ministers' Firm Attitude

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN (By Air Mail): To aid the Arab victims of the Palestine imbroglio, the Red Lion and Sun Society—Iranian counterpart of the Red Cross—headed by the Shah's elder sister, Princess Shams Pahlavi, has donated the sum of 312,500 dollars together with 54 boxes of medical supplies to the International Red Cross at Beirut. These supplies, valued at approximately 12,50,000 dollars and consisting mainly of surgical instruments, bandages and medicinal drugs, were transported to Beirut this morning by an Iranian plane, and constituted the first instalment of material aid by this Moslem country for her belligerent co-religionists.

Despite repeated attempts by the local Mohammedan hierarchy and a few Members of the Majlis (Iranian Parliament) to induce the Persian Government to send an expeditionary force "to drive out the Zionist immigrant from the holy soil" of Palestine, Iran's political leaders—alone in the Middle-East Moslem world—have consistently declined to take an active part in this twentieth-century jihad.

Two Persian Prime Ministers, ex-Premier Ebrahim Hakimi and present Premier Abdol Hossein Hajir, told this correspondent, in turn, that although Iran's sympathies in the Palestine question were with her Moslem brethren, she would do nothing prejudical to world peace.

Although, earlier, no permission was granted to a group of "Islam Devotees" to depart for Palestine, the Iranian Government, this week, issued six thousand passports to ardent Moslems proceeding on their pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca. The Government has, however, ensured that these pilgrims are in possession of a limited amount of foreign currency for their journey to and back from the birthplace of Islam's Prophet Mohammed, and has appointed for them a special "leader" in order to avoid all "untoward occurrences."

Iran will give her Arab cousins the wherewithal, in supplies and money, according to her own meagre means, to wage their war, but the Arab world has, probably, realized by now that there will be no Persian "Mohajid" (one taking part in the jihad) to fight in its ranks against the Jewish "invader."

Lorry-drivers' Strike Affects New York's Food

NEW LORK, Sept. 7 (Reuter). Food supplies were curtailed and a milk shortage was feared in the New York area today as the full effect of an extension of the si-day old lorry-drivers strike began to be felt.

Many items of food were disappearing from the shop shelves, and milk distribution was threatened by a halt in the delivery of fibre containers.

Ten thousand American Federation of labour drivers ald helpers in New York have been idle since Wednesday and 4,300 lorrymen in northern New Jersey struck on Sunday.

C. C. I. TABLE TENNIS

Indiscreet Umpiring Spoils Matches

SERVICE FOULS UPSET KHANCHAND IN SEMI-FINALS WITH D. H. KAPADIA

Inconsistency In Application Of New Rule

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An important semifinal match of the Men's Singles event in the C.C.I. Table Tennis Tournament was completely spoiled by the reckless manner in which the Umpire, appointed by the Referee to conduct this match, indulged in indiscreet and completely wrong interpretation of the new service rule that has come into effect this season.

The inconsistency in the application of this new rule has been the subject of many a grouse from the players and spectators alike in this tournament. Nothing displeases one most than to see that authority being vested in individuals totally unfit to properly carry that out such responsibilities.

Matters came to a head this evening when Khanchand's services were disallowed and points given against him to his opponent D. H. Kapadia in the second game. This it seems was the result of Mr. Prabhu, the Hon. Referee of the tournament pointing at the end of the first game to Mr. "Dicky" Ratnagar, who was umpiring the match, that Khanchand was not tossing the ball and to keep a lookout for such services. More faults followed in the third as well as the fourth game. Khanchand had won the first game and naturally this upset him a lot specially when he himself was at a loss to know what in the opinion of the Committee was a correct service. The umpire first asked him to serve the ball by tossing it with an open palm, and when Khanchand commplied with this, he was completely put off by the umpire again disallowing his services, this time he was told that he was not to "cup" the ball, meaning that he could not keep the ball on his fingers and serve, he was definitely told to keep the ball on his open palm.

These faults were all the more unfortunate because they were given at the most crucial stages of the game, specially when a lead of a point or two meant a lot to either of the players.

The new rule that has come into effect runs to the effect that "the free hand maintained flat in a horizontal plane throughout the service must release the ball by being lifted up or dropped away in a vertical plane (up or down).

"The hand must not turn over or move sideways".

The wording of the Rule is absolutely definite in as much as it says that the free hand must be maintained in horizontal plane. If with an open palm a service is made by keeping the ball resting either on the fingers or in the grove that is so natural where fingers join the palm, and then tossed for striking or the hand dropped by moving it downwards, I fail to see how any umpire can give it a fault service. This is what has happend in the case of Khanchand, and later on in other cases, and surprisingly enough in the case of Vittal, who if at all serves in a manner which rules out any doubtful nature in its execution. He tosses the from off his palm of the hand high up in the air and then strikes it. Even he was a victim of this Umpire.

The most surprising thing of all was that while this interpretation was the cause of making a mess of a very interesting match, the same rules were very conveniently overlooked in the case of the players in the final of the C.C.I. plate.

I noticed that both Parker and Hilloo infringed the rules beyond any shadow of doubt. Parker in fact turned his hand while serving, all along keeping the ball in a semi-closed palm of the hand. And Hilloo was obviously cupping the ball, the same infringement which in the case of Khanchand was so very eagerly pointed out by the Referee, who specially stopped the play at the end of the first game to instruct the umpire accordingly.

May it be known what the same Referee was doing at the time this particular match was being played?

Was it that in the case of a particular match the rules were to be enforced very rigidly and in other matches a complete relaxation of those very same rules was to be followed?

It is surprising that an important tournament like the C.C.I. is conducted in such a slipshod manner. From the start the umpiring of the matches has been found to be of a standard that left much to be desired.

The two people who are the best judges in such cases are the umpire and the opponent, and in the opinion of D. H. Kapadia the opponent of Khanchand, Khanchand's services were "quite fair". This I gleaned out of D. H. Kapadia, and I had a feeling that our thoroughly sporting provincial player did not feel highly elated at his victory over Khanchand. There was something about him that spoke volumes, and indicated that he was conscious that at the most crucial stages of the match the umpire's decisions had upset Khanchand a great deal and his victory would have been all the more exhilarating had these indirect points not been granted to him.

This interpretation of the rule by the Referee seems to be very incorrect and if any blame can be laid about this he is responsible for it. It is absolutely wrong to say that the ball must be kept in the centre of the palm and then tossed for as long as the hand is kept in the horizontal plane and moved vertically, either up or down. the service is definitely correct. It does not say whether the ball is to be kept at only a particular spot on the hand. The whole idea is to discourage all services calculated to give the server any chance to impart any kind of spin either by way of the fingers or the rackets. The rule does not intend the serving to be reduced to a farce such as was witnessed this evening.

In the other semifinal of the mens singles, Uttam Chandarana completely mastered the defence of Vittal, and again proved that he is undobutedly the best player in the country to-day, and to get even a game from him is a great task.

Bad strategy on the part of our champion, Chandarana possibly cost him the semi-finals of the Mixed doubles, and with it perhaps the right to make bold bid for his first triple crown to the season. Partnering Miss Piroja Irani, who with Sidhwa had turned tables on Utam in the St. Xaviers mixed doubles, he had the first choice of the combination against Ayer and Miss Enid Bocarro. He decided that he would receive Dyer's strokes, but in this he did not take into consideration the nature of defence of his partner, Miss Irani, who is prone to return the ball rather high in the centre of the table, devoid of any chop whatsoever. With the result that Dyer had all the time in which he could manoeuvre his attack, and he kept on maintaining a slow attacks until he got one of those pat-ball returns from Miss Irani, with which he dealt with in no unmistakeable terms.

Dyer finding that this particular combination helped him to victory kept it up the next game and easily won the game to lead two zero. The third game saw our star player relise the mistake and take the other combination. But it was too late, he had missed the initial advantage. He won the third game, in which he had to receive Miss Bocarro's strokes, which he could very easily turn to good use by attacking them. He won this game easily and had he taken the same combination in the first game on losing the game, he would have taken the match to five games. But as it happened he lost the fourth game to lose the match. It was indeed a surprise to me that a player of the experience of Chandarana could have over-estimated the nature of his partner's defence, and at the same time not take into consideration Dyer's game, which is one of the best mixed doubles display we have seen of late.

In the other semifinals Khanchand and Mrs. Nasikwalla got the better of N. B. Mistry and Mrs. Mani Bharucha in four games. A round of applause that lasted well over a minute greeted one of the rare moments witnessed in table tennis circles—a smash by Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla, whose stonewalling has become a byward in the game in the city.

D. H. Kapadia entered his second finals of the tournament, when in partnership wfth Vittal he defeated a useful pair in Khan and Patkar in three straight games in the semifinal round. D. H. Kapadia and Vittal now meet Chandarana and Khatau in final tomorrow evening. The latter pair had to play four games before they could achieve this distinction. Getting a very good support from young Ranvir Khatau, Uttam completely dominated the play in their match with Khanchand and Dyer. Ranvir today reminded me of his performances two seasons back, when in the Byculla YMCA he played brilliantly to help Uttam win the doubles title by defeating the Kapadia Brothers then. He top-spinned the ball throughout the game and kept the opponents on the defence long enough to give Uttam a chance to kill the rally. All the Uttam Chandarana wants from his partner is he should continuously top-spin. And with the brilliant strokes he has command of he does the rest.

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla won two crowns in this tournament, the Singles from Miss Enid Bocarro, and in partnership with her she won the doubles, defeating Miss Walawalkar and Miss Dharap.

The following are the results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Mrs. Gool Nasikwala beat Miss Enid Bocarro, 21-19, 21-5, 17-21, 21-17.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES SEMI-FINALS

S. K. Thackersey beat N. L. Bajaj; (scores ... given).

I. R. Joosab beat N. N. Mulla, 21-13, 21-14.

MEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINALS

U. M. Chandarana beat M. V. S. Vittal, 21-11, 21-15, 21-12;

D. H. Kapadia beat H. N. Khanchand, 18-21, 25-23, 21-18, 21-16.

MIXED DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS

O. Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat U. M. Chandarana and Miss Piroja Irani, 21-17, 21-16, 18-21, 21-15;

H. M. Khanchand and Mrs. Gool Nasikwala beat N. B. Mistry and Mrs. Mani Bharucha, 18-21, 21-14, 21-18, 21-15.

C.C.I. PLATE FINAL

P. D. Hilloo beat M. I. Parker, 22-20, 21-12.

MEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS

M. V. S. Vittal and D. H. Kapadia beat A. H. Khan and J. S. Patkar, 21-14, 21-18, 22-20;

U. M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatau beat H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer, 21-14, 22-24, 21-12, 21-16.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINALS

Mrs. Gool Nasikwala and Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Miss Suhasni Dharap, 21-15, 21-7, 26-24.

WEDNESDAY MATCHES

5-30 P.M. Juniors singles finals
6-00 P.M. Men's singles finals
6-40 P.M. Mixed doubles finals
7-10 P.M. Men's doubles finals

KALYANPUR'S WIN OVER BALA ULLAL

Western India Badminton

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Following up his meritorious performance in the C.C.I. Badminton Championships where he extended Shirke into the decider, A. G. Kalyanpur eliminated Bala Ullal this evening from the Western India Badminton Tournament in two straight games. The rivals were evenly matched when the game started and the promise of a keen encounter was amply fulfilled. Recovering from early arrears, Kalyanpur went on to snatch the first game, his cross-court drives helping him in this achievement to a large extent. In the second, Bala Ullal led within a point of the game when Kalyanpur was 12, but had the misfortune to experience a cramp from which he never recovered and conceded the set and the match to his opponent without scoring another point.

In another match in the men's singles event, S. Bose of Bengal retired in favour of his opponent E. H. Fernandes after dropping the first set at 14—17. Gur Prasad the Punjab stalwart who put up such a great performance in last year's Western India Badminton Tournament has not arrived in the city and his absence enabled B. R. Agaskar to earn a walkover.

The results:

MEN'S SINGLES.

Amritlal beat S. G. Pendurkar 15—7, 8—15, 15—1; D. Charanjit beat G. F. Fernandes 15—9, 15—7; A. G. Kalyanpur beat Bala Ullal 15—12, 17—14; M. Guha beat C. Dias 15—11, 15—5; B. R. Agaskar w.o. Gur Prasad; M. S. Patil beat R. V. Rege 15—4, 15—1; C. B. Kalappa beat A. R. Kavarana 16—18, 15—10, 15—4; E. H. Fernandes beat S. Bose 17—14 (retired); S. L. Jaini beat G. S. Kalyanpur 15—6, 18—13; P. D. Raut beat B. D. Chandaver 15—4, 18—15.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

P. B. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey beat M. S. Pradhan and S. N. Muzumdar 15—0, 15—1; M. W. Dukle and N. W. Dukle beat R. V. Rege and C. G. Kastur 15—6, 15—2; L. R. Agaskar and C. V. Raikar beat H. K. Mistry and D. H. Sidhwa 15—9, 15—9; S. S. Nerurkar and T. Fernandes beat M. Paranjpe and Shri Krishna 15—3, 15—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Mohamedi and F. Sikander beat Miss I. Zohare and V. Y. Vengurlekar 15—7, 15—7; Miss B. Ferreira and H. Ferreira beat Miss Jadhav and P. S. Nilkant 15—7, 15—7; Mrs. Lewis and Davinder Mohan beat Miss Oak and M. G. Mangalvedekar 15—2, 15—1.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Shirodkar and Mrs. Pradhan beat Miss Oak and Mrs. Rao 8—15, 15—8, 15—11.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME

COURT NO. 1.—4-30 Miss M. Jayakar Vs. Miss K. Shete; 4-50 M. R. Shah and Partner Vs. S. L. Jaini and Partner (Mixed); 5-10 D. Charanjit and Partner Vs. R. A. Dongre and Mrs. Pradhan; 5-30 H. Ferreira Vs. C. B. Kalappa; 5-50 M. S. Shirgaokar and Partner Vs. A. G. Kalyanpurkar and S. S. Kalyanpurkar; 6-10 A. V. Ullal and H. K. Talyarkhan Vs. S. B. Sashital and D. D. Chandawer; 6-30 R. S. Nirodi and S. V. Puthli Vs. R. B. Bhargave and S. E. Patel; 6-30 G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant Vs. M. Pereira and Partner.

COURT NO. 2.—4-30 P. D. Raut Vs. H. K. Talyarkhan; 4-50 M. W. Dukle and Miss K. S. Dukle Vs. M. K. Bopardikar and Miss T. Vakeel; 5-10 F. Sikander and Miss Mohamedi Vs. M. S. Patil and Miss K. Shirodkar; 5-30 S. S. Nerurkar Vs. B. D. Shroff; 5-50 Amrit Vs. B. R. Agaskar; 6-10 Miss H. N. Dubash Vs. Miss M. Canteenwalla; 6-30 C. L. deSouza Vs. V. A. Madgavkar; 6-50 P. S. Nilkant Vs. V. M. Karna.

Maoris Indignation At Being Excluded

RUGBY TOUR TO S. AFRICA

WELLINGTON, Sept. 7 (Reuter): New Zealand's Maoris are expressing their indignation at their exclusion, at South Africa's request from the Rugby Team to tour South Africa next year.

Maori protest meeting throughout the country have endorsed the attitude of Major-General Sir Howard Kippenberger, President of the New Zealand returned Services Association, who said last week: "I am not going to acquiesce in any damned Afrikaners saying Maoris cannot go to South Africa — to hell with them".

A speaker at one tribal meeting today said: "If it is good enough for members of our race to fight side by side with South Africans then it is good enough for our players to oppose them on the Rugby field."

Referring to his remarks last week Sir Howard Kippenberger said today: "I suppose I was due for the cane now being administered. The remark about 'Damned Afrikaners' was quite improper and I unreservedly express my regret for having made it".

British Footballers To Adopt Continental Style

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuter): At one time British Footballers were regarded on the continent as "masters" of the game, but now the boot seems to be on the other foot and the master has now become the pupil.

First division Chelsea openly acknowledged—they admitted the fact in one of their programme—that they are out to instil the salient points of the continental style into their own players. Their manager Mr. William Birrell, who saw service as an inside—forward with Raith Rovers in Scotland and Middlesbrough, was most impressed by the standard of play of the Olymjic medal winners, Syenden (champions) Yugoslavia (runners-up) and Denmark. Both Yugoslavia and Denmark defeated Great Britain in the Olympic Tournament.

So seen was Birrell on the continental style of play that he instucted his men to pattern themselves accordingly. Instead of being told to get rid of the ball "they will be told use the ball".

To put his plan into action, Mr. Birrell has appointed a coaching staff from his own players consisting of Len Goulden, English International forward, Harris, Scottish International halfback, and two other senior members of the club, Tennant and Foss.

All four players have graduated through the Football Association coaching courses and are fully qualified. Other managers, not so adventurous, will watch Chelsea's experiment with great interest.

Another London club apparently impressed with continental football is Millwall, for they have appointed as trainer-coach Jesse Carver, former Huddersfield player, who has just finished a two-year spell of coaching the Dutch National Team.

Meanwhile, British coaches are still in demand overseas. The latest issue of the Footfall Association bulletin includes requests for trainers or coaches from Norway, Greece, Iraq, Denmark, Turkey, Italy, China and Guatemala.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The following are the results of cricket matches played to-day:—

AT KINGSTON: North versus South match drawn South 219 and 305 for seven declared (Squires 51, Brown 120). North 255 and 191 for four (Wilson 56, Oldfield not out 52).

AT SCARBOROUGH: Leveson Gower's eleven versus M.C.C. South African Touring Team match drawn. M.C.C. 347 and 239 for five declared (Compton not out 125). Leveson Gower's Eleven 273 and 259 for eight.

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Racial Discrimination Must Be Tabooed From Sport

By J. C. Maitra

It is a matter of extreme regret and shame that the New Zealand Rugby Union has decided to exclude Maori players from the Rugby Union All Blacks team which will tour South Africa next year. The obcious reason is that the Afrikanders object to coloured players playing against them in the holy land of South Africa. A storm of protest has been raised in New Zealand against this tame submission to the African dictation. I hope it will gather sufficient strength to force the hands of the Rugby Union to cancel the tour of South Africa insists on the disgraceful colour bar on the sporting field.

NO SPORTSMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA?

Are there no sportsmen in South Africa? If there are, they should strongly protest against this insult to sportsmen of other countries. And if they have 'guts' they should refuse to play under such humiliating conditions. This they should pesuade their arrogant people to recognise the unity and indivisibility of all sportsmen.

We have heard of lot about the discrimination between 'whites' and 'blacks' in America. But to the credit of the Yankees it must be said they make no bones about it in the sporting field. On the other hand they heartily enjoy the light of a 'nigger' like Jack Johnson or Joe Louis pounding their 'white' brethren to pulp in the boxing arena. The entire sporting world must unite and boycott South Africa until she submits to the world opinion against colour bar.

So the Harwood League Championship has gone to Tatas at last. They had the advantage of two points over Trades, their closest rivals which helped them to carry away the honours. These two premier sides met in the League twice and each time they failed to arrive at a decision. The main reason for the inconclusive battles is the poor shooting of both the sets of forwards and the stubborn and resourceful defence of the rear guards.

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Unluckly for Trades their best Scorer, Panab, is away in England with the Olympic team, and Bhimrao and Thomas are still nursing their knees and ankles. Otherwise they had every chance of winning of the championship for the third time in succession.

SUCCESS OF DUAL POLICY

Tatas were wiser in giving up their foolish policy of playing in boots on all occasions. They found out last season that it was suicidal to play with heavy boots on against a pack of bare players on a dry ground. I hope they will continue to follow the Dual Policy in their own interest.

It is immaterial to the controling body of the rulers of soccer as to who succeed in their tournaments. But in the interest of Indian soccer, it is necessary that both the forms of play booted and bare-footed—should be encouraged and mastered. We cannot afford to throw away a tremendous advantage just for the sake of satisying the whims of certain people. The last Olympic Games have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that we are not far behind the world class.

POONA RACES

PRAVINA WINS MONSOON CUP

Kheem Singh's Double For Talib

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Tuesday Sept. 7.

Inspite of very small fields, winner picking was a problem for punters today at Poona when a solitary firm favourite materialised in the programme.

The weather was genial but the crowds were rather poor for the holiday.

The Chief of Patdi's Pravina who was extremely fractious at the gate was quickly away and making all the run she scored by a length from Quality. Aziz placed third in front of Taisch while the Odds On favourite Royal Jester chased the winner till she bend and fell back last at the end.

The only first favourite to score in the day was Aan Baan on whom Kheem Singh had to struggle hard at the closing stage. Only a shorthead separated them and the Kheem Singh having made remarkable effort he was the recipient a great ovation. This polished rider also rode Rhu Jhim to victory in the R. Higgins Plate for Talib his retainer.

Jockey Chavan was seen at his best when recording a sensational hair-breadth victory in the last event of the day on Mr. Ardeshir's Shah Jahan. The winner was in the front line throughout but appeared to have been blocked up when a few yards were left to be covered. He made a desparate bid when neglected Damyanti looked like prevailing and just managed to snatch the verdict in the last stride. The heavily supported Happy Go Lucky was inconspicuous early but covering ground gradually placed third while Chin Up the impressive runner fell back to fourth position. Jockey Chavan's acceptance on Shah Jahan has, I am informed caused rift with his trainer B. R. Patel and the trainer is reported to have lodged his complaint with the steward before the race.

Twenty-eight punters correctly nominated the Daily Treble Pool Event, each sharing Rs. 1,306.

The following are the results:—

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. I. G. Gajjar's MUKTI 8-7 Medhe 1
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's MAHA NANDA 8-6 P. Khade 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's SONNET 9-0 D'Monte 3
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's SUGAR PALM 7-10 Purshottam 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 19 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 17.

THE INDURI PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. H. A. Cocks's WET MOB 9-0 N. Dar 1
The Ram of Jasdan's KING'S STAR 9-0 A. Ahmed 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's PROVE IT 9-0 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Fail H. Menta's NASRULLAH 9-0 Purshottam 4

Not run: Sinhgarh, Bentex.

Won by: 1 length, 6 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 47 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.

THE DEHU PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. A. J. Moshi's TASLAROON 9-0 Aurobinda 1
Mr. F. S. Kerr's TURF STAR 8-13 N. Dar 2
Mr. B. A. Inglet's BLUE LOTUS 9-1 Cunningham 3
M/s. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-2 Davis 4

Not run: Shamma, Daisy Tripper, Yipee.

Won by: 1 Hd., 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 31 and Rs. 16.

THE INDURI PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 9-0 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Aspi H. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 9-0 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MOONGLOW 9-0 Duncombe 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TRUNK CALL 8-11 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Bavaji.

Won by: Shd., 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 14.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. L. W. Marrable's CELESTE 8-3 Shaikh 1
M/s. Prem Nath and M. Gokhalchand's KICKSHAW 7-12 N. Dar 2
Mr. Rustom G. Irani's PRINCESS MARNOCK 9-0 Mohd. Khan 3
Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's FLYING JESTER 8-10 Damodar 4

All ran:

Won by: 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's RIM JHIM 8-11 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 9-2 Damodar 2
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FIND OUT 8-9 Davis 3
Mr. D. P. Pandole's CHURCHILL 7-9 P. Khade 4

All ran:

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Shd., 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 13.

THE MONSOON CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PRAVINA 8-1 Davis 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's QUALITY 8-10 N. Dar 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's AZIZ 7-10 Antoo 3
Mr. S. N. Singh's TAISCH 8-13 McQuade 4

All ran:

Won by: 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 10 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 18 and Rs. 32.

THE LONAVLA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHAH JAHAN 8-8 S. Chavan 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 7-13 Kasbekar 2
M/s. C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
M/s. F. J. Guzdar and J. J. Gazdar's CHIN UP 9-0 Damodar 4

Not run: Dolly, Fashion Parade.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 34 and Rs. 12.

ZONAL FINAL DRAWN AGAIN

Rego Unlucky Not To Score

BOMBAY, Tuesday

SOUTH INDIA	0
GOA	0

For the second evening in succession the South India XI and the Goa XI failed to arrive at a decision in the final of the Zonal Football Tournament, neither side scoring. The rival sides will renew their acquaintance on Saturday at 5-35 p.m.

It was singularly unfortunate for the Goans that they were unable to score on at least one if not on two occasions. Outside-left Rego, late in the second half came as near to scoring as any player in football can. With a clear field before him, save the custodian, he essayed a shot into the far corner of the net. Eluding the helpless Ariknathan is struck the upright on the inside edge, but the ball defying all rules of mathematics failed to cross the line and rebounded into the field of play to deprive Rego of what would certainly have been a grand goal.

Earlier Rego had wasted a couple of excellent chances of scoring when well-placed kicking the ball out on each occasion. The only other excitement of the evening was when outsideright Max Fernandes scored but was promptly pulled up for off-side.

Once again the formidable South India forwards wasted their chances and almost paid for it by losing the match. Constantly hustled out of possession and finding their way to the goal effectively barred by the defenders, the South Indian forwards in general and Thomas, Raymond and Peter in particular failed to convert the few opportunities they had of putting their side in the lead. Working his way deftly towards the goal Thomas found his rising shot sail over the cross bars on one occasion when he looked a scorer all over.

The Goans made two changes in their side Centre-half Diago Fernandes was replaced in that position by A. Vaidya, whose position at right-back was filled by St. Anne D'Souza. The other change was the reintroduction of Fenelon Almeida at inside-right instead Meneze, who played at inside-left replacing Anthony Braganza who was dropped. The South Indians retained the same side but made one change, Peter and Balan switching over their places on the wings.

Perhaps the crying need for both the sides is that of a centre-half who can seek and exploit gaps in the rivals' defence. Neither Krishnan, Vaidya nor Diago Fernandes who played yesterday are in themselves, players who can meet the demands made by such a contingency.

THE TEAMS:

South India—Ariknathan; Manuel and Dhankodi; Ananthram, Krishnan and Balaram; Peter, Kuppuswamy, Raymond, Thomas and Balan.

Goa—Silveira; St. Anne D'Souza and F. Almeida; G. D'Costa, A. Vaidya and S. D'Costa; Max Fernandes, F. Almeida, P. Ferrao, B. Menezes and C. Rego.

Wednesday evening at 5-35 p.m. Rachid's XI vs Matunga Sports Club (Rover's Cup.)

Independence Day Celebration In Berne

BERNE, (By Mail.)

On the 15th His Excellency the Minister accompanied by Mrs. Desai, Mr. Batlivala of the Legation and Mrs. Pheroza A. J. Wadia visited the Lausanne Crematorium, and laid a wreath in memory of Smt. Kamala Nehru. In Geneva Indians gathered at the grave of Shyamji Varma, the revolutionary, and paid tribute to his memory.

In the evening at 4 p.m. of the 15th, the Chancellory held a reception for all Indians in Switzerland. Prof. Sahni, the scientist, and Mr. Narotam Lalbhai, Ahmedabad businessman, were among the guests.

On the 16th our Minister held a reception for the Diplomatic Corps at his house. It was a brilliant function. 500 invitations were sent out and nearly 400 attended the function Swiss Cabinet members and Ministers of the 46 different legations crowded the place. The house of the Minister was simply and yet effectively, decorated Flood lights played on the lawn and illuminated the national flag. Indian carpets, carvings and paintings gave the guests a good idea of India's great artistic achievements. The guests remained till late in the evening, the American Minister and his wife being, the last to leave.

The function has been the talk of the town. "It was lovely—the best diplomatic reception of the year,"—was a frequently heard comment.

TRANSPORT BOTTLENECK

"No Cause For Alarm, Says Railway Board

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (UPI): The demand for railway transport has increased far in excess of the level for which the system was designed, but there is no cause for alarm, says the Indian Railway Board in the course of a detailed reply to the Federatioo of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, refuting with facts and figures certain "erroneous conclusions" reached by the Federation in regard to general transport position in the country and its effect on Industries.

The Board characterises it as demonstrably iniquitous to place the responsibility for all that is unsatisfactory in transport, on the railway administration, and assures that the Board is straining every nerve in taking measures and directing railway administrations towards effecting improvements. In the meantime, the Board maintains, speculative enterprise and prices have been the main influencing factor governing the demands on transport, which have created an artificial bottleneck in an already difficult transport situation.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SOCIALIST WORKER

Narendra Dev's Plea For Impartial Inquiry

LUCKNOW, Sept. 7 (UPI): "I had hoped that an impartial enquiry would be held into the incident which happened at Sardaranagar (Gorakhpur District) on August 18 and that it would not be necessary for me to refer to it publicly. It seems, however, that powerful influence are at work to prevent the law from taking its own course and I think it only right to warn the Government of the likely consequences if this is allowed to happen", says Acharya Narendra Deva in a statement to the Press.

Continuing he observes: "On Aug. 1, Shri Pande, Secretary of the Gorakhpur Branch of the Socialist Party and other prominent workers of the Saraiya Sugar Mills at Sardarnagar. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Saraiya Chini Mill Mazdoor Sangha. Apprehending trouble from the rival group and the management, they informed telegraphically the police station at Chauri Chaura of an apprehension of the breach of peace and consequently confirmed this telegram through a messeger. When no help arrived till five p.m., they held the meeting some distance away from the mill gates to avoid a clash. The meeting was half way through when a constable arrived and asked them to disperse and took Shri Surjanath Pande and a few others into custody. On their way to the Station, they were suddenly attacked and the Constable bolted away."

The Socialist leader concludes: I am not surprised to learn of the insistence of the local authorities on the investigation being conducted by the very Police official who refusing to record the complaint, laid himself open to the charge of partiality. He has also laid himself open to the charge of serious dereliction of duty and pending further enquiry he should at least be removed from the spot in the interest of fair and impartial enquiry."

WILL THEY EVER BE WRITTEN?

NEW YORK: (IPS). A group of Fleet States newsmen discussed recently the great news stories still to be written and they compiled the following list, writes the London editors of the "Time" news magazine in a recent dispatch. The list states the following news stories:—1. The discovery of Hitler alive and an interview with him. 2. An exclusive description of the first scientific creation of living matter with free will of its own. 3. The coverage of first journey beyond the earth either to the moon or one of the planets. 4. The re-emergence of Atlantic. 5. The first real proof of life after death. 6. The discovery and photographing of a live pro-historic monster. 7. The discovery of an eye witness to a major event in history such as Crucifixion, the first atom bombing of New York city and the second coming Christ.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR CHANDERNAGORE

French India Governors' Assurance

CHANDERNAGORE, Sept. 7. (APL). The Governor of French India, M. Charles Baron told the Muncipal Assembly of Chandernagore today that France had given Chandernagore the right to determine her future. Chandernagore had financial and administrative autonomy and the people would choose for themselves their future and their uolitical destiny. He asked them to use their freedom with wisdom and foresight.

A Baron who was on his way from France to Pondichery, was visiting Chandernagore, he was invited to the meeting of the Municipal assembly.

The Governor also referred to the long and intimate relations between France and India and said that these relations were characterised by the spirit of friendship and of intellectual and spiritual co-operation. The best of France and the best of India had met, and the result would be good for both countries.

Australian's Plea For Coloured Immigrants

BRISBANE, Sept. 7 (Reuter). Prof. George Browne of Melbourne University said today that Australia should admit some "coloured people of good stock" on a restricted quota basis.

Addressing a Pacific Assembly Conference, including delegate from China, Malaya, Java, and Pakistan, Prof. Browne said that immigrants who would be an asset to Australia included Chinese, Hawaiians, Mauris and American Indians.

He was not advocating mixed marriages or the abandonment of the White Australia policy, he declared.

The Bombay Chronicle

It is easier to stand poverty than success; easier to stand hard work than leisure; easier to stand pain than an itch.

—SU TUNGPO.

HYDERABAD ON THE BRINK

In his statement in Parliament on Hyderabad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru disclosed that the Governor-General has asked the Nizam "for the last time" to disband the Razakars and to facilitate the return of Indian troops to Secunderabad. Hyderabad's Deputy Premier, Mr. Pingle Venkatrama Reddi, has replied in the Hyderabad Legislature that the Union Government under the Standstill Agreement have no right to station Indian troops at Secunderabad or to interfere with the internal administration of the State. The reference to the Standstill Agreement is, to say the least, curious. Hyderabad has been loudly proclaiming that the Union Government have not respected any of the terms of the Standstill Agreement. The Union Government which have suffered all these accusations, are not likely to stagger under the load of one more breach of the Standstill Agreement. At the same time, it is rather naive to expect to retain the specific advantage of withdrawal of Union troops from Hyderabad when the State is repudiating its own obligations under that very Agreement. The withdrawal from Secunderabad was both an earnest of India's goodwill and a measure calculated to evoke a reasonable response from the Nizam and his followers. When that goodwill is denied by the Nizam's men and only greater obstinacy and recalcitrance are displayed by Hyderabad, it is ridiculous to expect the Union Government to stand meekly by. If the appeal of the Governor-General "for the last time" falls on deaf ears, it may be assumed that the Standstill Agreement, and much more, ceases to have validity. It is a commonplace of jurisprudence that he, who comes to equity, comes with clean hands. And not all the perfumes of Arabia can make clean the hands of the Hyderabad Government.

Pandit Jawaharlal referred to the havoc wrought by the private armies operating in Hyderabad, notably the Razakars. "We cannot have a campaign of murder, arson, rape and loot going on in Hyderabad without rousing communal passion in India and jeopardising the peace of the Dominion. Let the House consider what our predecessors in the Government of India would have done in these circumstances. For far less, they would have interfered drastically". The case for interference does not need to be argued at any considerable length. Pandit Jawaharlal was well aware of the fact that for the Indian people the necessity was rather for explaining why the present Government of India was more tardy in enforcing Law and Order than were its predecessors. He was frank enough to admit that the extraordinary patience, displayed in the hope that a peaceful settlement would follow, had not been justified. The situation has deteriorated so far that security of life and honour and the stoppage of brutal terrorism in Hyderabad have become the first responsibility of the Union Government. This is needed not only for the well-being of the Hyderabad population but even for the peace and tranquility of the people of the Indian Union. The Nizam's assurance that conditions in Hyderabad are "entirely normal", only leads one to wonder whether His Exalted Highness means the same thing as the Indian people understand by "normal".

The last warning has been given. What is more, the Indian people have been told what will happen if the warning is ignored or treated lightly. The stationing of troops in Secunderabad is regarded as vitally necessary for the task of restoring peace and subduing the Razakars. The Standstill Agreement itself provides that the Nizam's consent to such precautions will not be withheld unreasonably. The denial of terrorism does not make the refusal of permission reasonable. In fact, it but further accentuates the obstinacy and wilfulness of the Nizam. So far as the people of the Indian Union are concerned, Pandit Jawaharlal's analysis of the dangers consequent on continued disorder in Hyderabad is absolutely correct. But it is also true that the knowledge, that the Union Government are awake to the realities of the situation and are taking appropriate action, will go a long way to restrain the public from unrestrained mischief. So far there is a general feeling that far too much talking is indulged, too many "last warnings" which lead nowhere uttered, too much passive acquiescence in pin-pricks and grave provocations. The tone of Pandit Jawaharlal's speech suggests that all this is ended and that the nation and the Government stand today ready for action. And for this, there can be nothing but relief and thankfulness. In such matters, the translation of words to deeds is a momentous occasion, and its solemnity strikes every responsible citizen. It cannot escape the political student that accession has a very slender life, its prospects having been nearly destroyed by the folly of the Nizam, his sycophants and his instigators. If the last chance to save it fails, then absorption and not accession will be the end of Hyderabad.

The Enemy In Kashmir

The Pakistan Government has not only admitted that its forces are participating in the Kashmir fighting, it has even told the U.N. Commission that the Pakistan Army authorities are in over-all charge of the Azad Kashmir Government's forces and military activities. More, it has admitted that the reason for Pakistan intervention was the success that seemed to attend India's effort to put down the trouble in Kashmir. In his statement to the Commission, Sir Mohamed Zafrullah declared:

> The publicly declared intention of the Government of India was to secure a military decision in Jammu and Kashmir, thus presenting the U.N. Commission with a 'fait accompli'. This situation not only put in jeopardy the entire population of the areas under the Azad Kashmir Government and led to a big influx of refugees into Pakistan, but also constituted a direct threat to Pakistan's security. It was this which compelled the Government of Pakistan to move its troops into certain defensive positions.

What exactly this means is revealed by the U.N. Commission's reply to the Pakistan memorandum, in which it is stated 'inter alia',

> in answer to the questionnaire placed by the Commission before the Government of Pakistan on August 4, 1948, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that "the Pakistan Army is at present responsible for the over-all command of the Azad Kashmir forces". During the expose made by the High Command of the Pakistan Army on August 9, it was stated that the Azad Kashmir forces were operationally controlled by the Pakistan Army.

The "certain defensive positions" evidently were all at the head of the Kashmir raiders. Pakistan has acted on the principle that attack is the best form of defence. This, however, is an intolerable policy in international politics, though it may have its successes for criminal lawyers. The U.N. Commission has accepted this admission by the Pakistan Government and called upon that Government to secure the compliance of the "Azad Kashmir Government" to the Commission's plan for a truce. This is the most that the U.N. Commission can do. But what about India? The admission of participation, of instigation and incitement of the rebels makes the Union's task of clearing Kashmir a much bigger one than that of merely expelling the raiders and restoring Law and Order. The Union Government in their desire for peace were prepared to go so far as to accept the U.N. Cimmission's proposal for a cease-fire, truce and plebiscite. Pakistan turned that offer down as unsatisfactory. The question of questions for all Indians now is, what are we waiting for? The U.N. Commission has exonerated India but it is unable to induce or force Pakistan to the path of reason and peace. The Government of India, to our knowledge, have not so far declared their intention to secure a military decision. On the contrary, by every act they have proclaimed their desire for a peaceful settlement. But the obduracy of Pakistan and the obvious weakness of the U.N. Commission are forcing the Union to seek a military decision. This is a duty to Kashmir and to India from which there can be no flinching.

Prices And Dearness Allowance

(By S. H. Jhabvala)

Once a totality of control is firmly established, Government themselves should be the distributing agency such as conducting fair price shops, co-Operative shops, etc, reducing the whole of the present distributive system to a commonwealth of co-operation. From Government's action in not enhancing the amount of dearness allowance long since rumoured, it appears there is an attempt on their part to stabilise wages and the cost of living at the present level. The next step in the direction of reasonable advance would be to fix immediately ceiling prices for principle goods of daily human consumption—food, clothing, fuel, etc. The public must be daily made aware of the Government-fixed prices, and any lapse must be taken serious notice of. In this connection, it may be worthwhile quoting here what was offered by the Municipal Markets' Association to the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner long ago, these markets being the central place where experiments of price steadying and commodity sales could be successfully carried out. We offered to give away the market stall-holders' licences, giving the Municipality every freedom to trade on any business principle they chose, and indicated our preparedness to do salesmanship as agents of the Municipality on fixed prices at the discretion of the latter. The prices should be daily advertised on boards to be centrally placed in ever market for the information both of the buyers and sellers. The different commodities, we suggested, should be negotiated for purchase from controlled wholesale dealers at fixed and appointed places. These wholesale dealers would be linked, under Government's special directions, with producers in the villages themselves. Transport also should be municipally controlled. In fact, the whole chain from production to consumption was to be one unbroken system of rigid yet beneficent control, without which the present chaos is irremediably darkened into unknown channels of ruin.

The shop-keepers, who do the retail trade, are the immediate feeders of the masses. A vast number of such shop-keepers in the conserved precincts of the Municipal markets could be very well utilized for the purpose of selling goods to the public at controlled rates to bring about disinflation, which it is not possible to do in the case of private traders without interfering with their freedom to do business by themselves. Sometime somewhere a beginning has to be made with control as a settled fact. But our project, however offered in a spirit of reasonable co-operation wth the State, has still not been given any consideration at the hand of the Municipality.

The common people do not hunger after dearness allowance only if Government gave them cheap commodities. Cheap commodities now cannot be had except by rigid restriction exercised by the highest authority in the State. Mere penal laws are not the essence of control. But agricultural markets, urban markets, must also be the venue of the new experiment. The links between the rural and urban production and sales must be forged on the rigours of control. Even the factories that produce such essential commodity as cloth must have the flag of the State waving over them.

Bombay Belongs To The Whole Country: Let It Remain A Separate Province

BY MANIBHAI G. DESAI

The Linguistic Provinces' Commission appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly has recently sent a questionnaire regarding the proposed provinces of Maharashtra, Karnatak, Andhra and Kerala, which invites the suggestion of public bodies and others about the boundaries, the administration the legislature, the income and expenditure, the merger of adjoining States, the capitals, the number of ministers, the public services' commission the judiciary, etc. relating to these would-be provinces. It also asks whether the creation of new provinces would lead to large scale transference of population and the consequent human suffering. Question No. 20 deals with the cities of Bombay and Madras and reads thus: "Have you any proposals to make regarding the cities of Bombay and Madras including the ports and suburbs? Do you think they should be included in any province? If so which? Would you favour the formation of these cities into separate provinces or sub-provinces? If so, please give facts and figures in justification of your view point."

UNIQUE POSITION

The citizens of Bombay should, therefore, be vigilant as they may have dispassionately to decide at a proper time either to remain in their separate province or to join with Maharashtra.

Really speaking there should be no need on the part of any one especially of the Congress leaders to encourage the feeling of provincialism so far as Bombay is concerned, for, the Indian National Congress had when forming provinces on a linguistic basis already made it a separate province looking to its importance and the cosmopolitan character of its people. Its unique position should, therefore, be automatically recognised in the new set up of the linguistic provinces in the Indian Union.

As late as on the 25th January last, Gandhiji while speaking on the formation of linguistic provinces had declared in his prayer meeting, "After the formation of different provinces Bombay amongst them should not believe that it has nothing to do with Maharashtra. Maharashtra should not feel that it has now no relation with Karnatak. Karnatak should not think that it has no connection with Andhra...." (Delhi Diary). It is thus implied that Gandhiji had in his mind the formation of Bombay into a separate province according to the existing constitution of the Congress. The followers of Gandhiji like Syt. Shankerrao Deo and other Congress leaders should, therefore, adopt and propagate the policy of keeping Bombay as a separate province. But it is to be very much regretted that they are now doing a different kind of propaganda which can be said to go against the Congress policy.

The underlying idea behind the principle of formation of linguistic provinces is this that a particular geographical area may have the fullest opportunity of its development—which by the way depends more on economic and other factors than only on language—on lines best suited to the same but there is no particular predominance of any language in Bombay and the outlook of its people being cosmopolitan, it would behove the leaders of the country to allow its cultural development in such broad and all embracing spirit. If Bombay is merged in a province speaking mainly one language it would lose its cosmopolitan character? It would thus be a loss to the country.

WHO MADE BOMBAY?

No single community or people speaking only one language has contributed to its development or prosperity. But all communities and people speaking many languages have played their part in making Bombay what it is today. For instance, Maharashtrians, Gujratis, North Indians, Marwaris, Karnatakis, Madrasis, Sindhis, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, etc., and Hindus, Parsis, Muslims, Chritians as well as Jews have been living here from generation to generation and all of them have contributed their mite in making Bombay what it is today.

Geographically Bombay is near Maharashtra but Bombay and its suburbs easily form a separate entity.

It is the most important city in India from the trade as well as the industrial point of view and it ranks higher than Calcutta or Madras as an international port. Being nearly in the centre of India, people from many parts of India can reach Bombay within 24 hours by rail. It is worlds' big air-port and has also telegraphic, telephonic and other conveniences. For these reasons and the cosmopolitan character of its residents it is most suited for the establishment of national and international connections of a very useful nature to the good of the country. It is besides a very strategic centre for India's defence.

The Constituent Assembly of India has not yet framed the constitution of the country and it is not definite what powers would be given to the Centre. It, however, seems beyond doubt that, according to the modern trends, subjects like defence and communications would be under the supreme charge of the Centre. Bombay being a strategic centre for defence and communications as mentioned above, can function only as a separate province under the Central Government just as Delhi and its environs are today being administrated. To enhance Bombay's importance for these as well as other purposes and to accommodate its growing population the areas upto Bassein and Thana should be included in Bombay proper according the Greater Bombay scheme recently adopted by tne Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Bombay including its suburbs as mentioned above is in position to raise sufficient revenue for maintaining itself as a separate Province and there would be enough able men to run its administration in an efficient manner.

Bombay's prosperity, etc., thus belongs to the whole nation and its future should be the concern of all our countrymen.

It is, however, advisable that such fissiparous tendencies are not allowed to grow and the idea of forming separate provinces on linguistic basis dropped at the present critical juncture in our country. One hopes that appeals and warnings given by Pandit Nehru and others in this matter would be heeded before it is too late.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Socialist Party And Linguistic Provinces

Sir,—The Socialist party has declared that it favours redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis and while it would desire this question to be postponed for 10 years, it says that Bombay should form part of Maharashtra. The public are amazed at this attitude of the Socialist party. This party in theory recognises no frontiers on account of race or language, creed or caste. The public were expecting that the Socialist party would remain true to its principles and would not agree to a division of India on the basis of race and language. Even if the Congress has wrongly committed itself to this theory in circumstances which existed 30 years ago, the public expected the Socialist party which is so loud in its criticism of the Congress, to retrieve the country from this false position and stand for United India. And if the party sincerely favours postponement of the issue for 10 years, where was the haste to declare that Bombay should be part of Maharashtra? Several leading members of the party have said in private that it would be a tragedy if Bombay is annexed to Maharashtra and that in the wider national interests Bombay should not be included in any of linguistic unit. The only explanation appears to be that the Socialist party has taken this attitude betraying its principles, out of political opportunities. The Socialist party desire to take advantage of the differences in the Congress on his issue and desires to see the Congress divided and weakened. They also desire to keep what little hold they have on the labour population in Bombay and to strengthen that hold by this kind of attitude. The party stands exposed and has lost what little support it had in the public.—Yours, etc.,

NATWAR TALSANIA

Marathi-Speaking Population Of Bombay City

Sir,—The "prominent" citizens of Bombay passed a resolution demanding that "Bombay city and its Suburbs" should be formed into a separate province.

Seconding the resolution Prof. C. N. Vakil, the noted economist made two astounding statements. He said (1) The Marathi-speaking population "in the city" was only 39% and the majority of the people was non-Marathi. (2) If Bombay was included in Maharashtra the latter would gain at the cost of the proposed Gujrat and Karnatak Provinces. He, therefore, advocated a separate Province of Bombay.

If Mr. Vakil wants a Province of "Bombay city and its Suburbs" then he ought to have quoted the percentage of the Marathi-speaking population of that whole area. But he prefers to quote the percentage of "Bombay city" alone.

He asserts that Marathi-speaking population of the city is 30%. Taken the total population of the city at 30 lacs, it is estimated that the floating population of the city is about 6 lacs, that is 20%. It is generally accepted that unstable elements cannot be given decisive position in shaping a problem ke this. Thus if that percentage is deducted what would remain in simple language is 39 Marathi-speaking people in every 80. This works out nearly at 50%.

It is true that if Bombay was included in Maharashtra, the porposed provinces of Karnatak and Gujarat will not continue to get their share of benefit of the provincial revenue. But how will this benefit flow to these Provinces if Bombay was made a separate province? the truth about Bombay's surplus revenue is that the revenue accruing out of the incomes of Railways and Port; the Income and Corporation taxes and revenue under such other major heads goes to the Central Exchaquer. All Provinces are entitled to draw on this source, and Prof. Vakil knows this.

Thus the statements are instances of bad logic and economics.—Yours etc.,

LALJI PENDSE

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Havoc In U P

It is to be devoutly hoped that the worst danger to the hundreds of villages and towns situated along the banks of the flooded Gunga and Jamuna in the United Provinces has passed, and that the waters will be steadily subsiding from now on. Though no loss of human life and of cattle to any extent has so far been reported, extensive damage to standing crops and houses in all low lying areas has been sustained and lakhs of people will have been rendered homeless. In the Unao District alone, according to the official reports, one hundred and fifty thousand persons residing in 390 villages have been affected by the floods. Over 22,000 houses have been damaged, a good many of them having been washed away. Crops in the cultivable areas of the district are reported to have been totally destroyed. Reports from other districts are lacking. It is to be hoped that the conditions there are more assuring. Among the major towns, Benares and Allahabad are gravely threatened by the floods and Cawnpore to only a little less extent. Large parts of the former two cities have gone under water though fortunately there has been no loss of life. The real extent of the damage and loss sustained by the people of the United Provinces would be ascertained only when the floods have subsided, but there can be no doubt that the disaster that has overtaken the people of the riverine tracts is an unprecedented one, involving widespread distress which will require the help of the whole country to alleviate. The lakhs of poor people who will have been rendered homeless will have to be housed and rehabilitated.

Dr. Evatt's Special Pleading

It is natural that on the eve of the British Commonwealth Premiers' Conference, Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, should be inspired to dwell on the glories and blessings of the British Empire-cum-Commonwealth. In a broadcast from London on Monday, he is reported to have uttered a warning against underestimating the strength of the Commonwealth. "It had been proved a mistake on the part of the Commonwealth's enemies to underestimate her strength in the recent war," he said. Dr. Evatt's warning was no doubt addressed only to the potential enemies of the Commonwealth. It is not clear whether Dr. Evatt had in mind the military might of the Commonwealth as a whole or the political unity and solidarity of the components of the Commonwealth. His citation of the fact that India, Pakistan and Ceylon will all be fully represented at the London Conference, as proof of the further expansion of the Commonwealth, shows that he is counting on the continuation of the links which keep these countries within the fold of the Commonwealth. Dr. Evatt would have done well not to lose sight of the fact that in the last war, these countries were ranged on the side of Britain and the Dominions not voluntarily, but practically through coercion. Dr. Evatt and other Commonwealth politicians should realise that the "newer Commonwealth" that is evolving can remain stable only on an entirely democratic and non-imperialist basis.

Colonial Misrule

Completely shutting his eyes to the actual conditions obtaining in the colonial territories of the Commonwealth, Dr. Evatt went on to refer with "justifiable pride" to "what had been achieved to develop commonwealth and empire resources and improve the lot of the dependent peoples," and to remark that "much criticism of British colonial policy is based upon ignorance of the facts." Through an irony of circumstances, an attempt to remove this so-called "ignorance of the facts" about British colonial policy was made on the same day as that of Dr. Evatt's broadcast, by the Soviet delegate to the U. N. Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories, M. Kulgaenkov. Speaking before the Committee, M. Kulgaenkov pointed out that in one British colony "the better half of the land was owned by 17,000 Europeans, while 3,000,000 natives were allowed to own the rest. In some other African colonies up to two-thirds of the land was owned by the British." He also pointed to the fact that in some of the British colonies the penal code allows the native 189 days in the year to work on his own land, while for the rest of the year he has to work on his master's land. "Under another code, the native is allowed to work for his own benefit only one-fifth of the land he rests. The produce of the remaining four-fifths belongs to the master." More "facts" of a similarly startling nature were recently made public by the U. N Committee itself in its reports based on personal investigations made in mandated territories like Tanganyika, East Africa and South-West Africa. And yet Dr. Evatt has the hardihood to say that criticism of the British colonial policy is based on "ignorance of the facts"!

Cement Deadlock

How lack of harmonious relations between the workers and the employers is retarding the progress of one of the key industries of the country is well illustrated in the case of the cement industry. Though the production capacity of the existing cement factories is estimated about two million tons a year, the output of the factories in 1947 was only 1,441,335 tons. In 1943 the total production had amounted to 1,698,818 tons, which shows that the industry instead of progressing has been actually retrogressing during the last five years! The reasons for such a deplorable state of things are not far to seek. One finds that in 1947 labour strikes in the industry resulted in the loss of 23,039 man-days. The position this year has been even worse. Between January and May, there were seven strikes involving 11,392 workers and causing a loss of 122,055 man-days. It is no wonder that production should be on the decline rather than on the increase. But the blame for this sorry state of things cannot be laid wholly or even mainly on the shoulders of labour. Statistics of wages obtaining in the industry show that they are inordinately low. Whereas the minimum monthly earnings of a worker in the textile industry are between Rs. 57 and Rs. 87, in the engineering industry between Rs. 55 and Rs. 83 and in the paper industry between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60, in the cement industry they are between Rs. 34 and Rs. 50. Increase in the basic wage-level and standardisation of wages are urgently needed, along with provision for adequate dearness allowance and bonuses, if production is to be properly stimulated. Further the setting up of works committees in all units must be taken in hand without delay and severe penalties should be imposed on employers who fail to set up such committees. Better treatment of the workers and their willing co-operation can alone improve the industry.

Land Improvement Schemes

The Food Minister's Bill, adopted by the Central Assembly on Monday, aims at the execution, in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, of land development schemes which are beyond the capacity of individual agriculturists. Government will soon set up Development Boards to carry out varied schemes of development and it is expected that the schemes may be a model for other parts of the country. The Bill does not contemplate State farms but provides for voluntary and, in some cases, even compulsory co-operation by all the owners of individual holdings If the Boards make strenuous efforts to promote co-operative farming, their schemes can be good models for the whole country We fear that without such schemes the present food situation cannot be improved appreciably and speedily.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.

The Church of Congregational Union of South Africa, with over 80,000 European, African and coloured members, yesterday protested to the Prime Minister Dr. Malan against the Government's proposals to abolish coloured people's parliamentary rights.

It declared that such legislation would drive coloured and African people into the arms of the Communists.

—Reuter.

* * *

The U.N. Kashmir Commission announces that immediate effectuation of its "cease fire" proposal of August 13 "is not to be envisaged."

We agree The Commission's unavoidable discovery of "the presence" of Pakistan troops in Kashmir and Pakistan's ostentatious indifference to this discovery have put the U. N. Security Council in a headachish position calling for an entirely new strategy to bypass the Indian case.

* * *

The presence of troops of Pakistan in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constituted, the U. N Commission's resolution says, a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council.

Yes, yes we already know that: It is such a material change that the whole process of—er—accommodating both the parties will have to be begun afresh.

* * *

Mr. Syed Kasim Razvi is reported to have told the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly: "It is my conviction that the real solution of the Hyderabad problem is to be found in Hyderabad itself."

And Mr. Razvi is quite right too In fact, he is so right that India is promptly obliging him.

* * *

Later in his speech, however, Razvi assured the House that Hyderabad would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by linking her destiny with that of the Government of India.

But there too he was quite right, since he obviously meant Syed Kasim Razvi.

* * *

Apropos of an attempt by the Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenues, to nose into the Sind Governor's expenses and of the latter's indignant protest, the latest information is that an explanation from the Accountant-General Pakistan Revenues has been asked for by the higher authorities.

This call for an explanation can come as a surprise only to the Accountant-General who was naive enough to take the Sind Governor for a Khuhro.

* * *

At the U. N. Committee on non-self-governing territories, Soviet delegate, according to a Geneva report, made a 90-minute attack on British, French and Belgian colonial rule in Africa.

It must have been a 90-minute nuisance to the veteran colonial masters, who no doubt didn't allow it to spoil the enjoyment of their cocktails later.

* * *

By the way, the junior colleague wanted to know if this noble Soviet rage over the explotation of African colonies was the reason why the U.S.S.R. insisted on restoring the former Italian colonies to Italy.

The question being more than a mere nuisance we angrily ordered him to shut up.

* * *

Rome report: Pope Pius XII called on Germans today to carry on what "may amount to a struggle of a life-or-death nature" for the freedom of the Catholic Church.

For the present, the poor fellows are more interested in some bread and a little coal.

* * *

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party declares: "The pressure does not exist and the power does not exist which can mislead our Central Committee and our party.....".

A challenge, a challenge! This is a sort of heretical atheism which simply must not and cannot be tolerated.

* * *

In his first presidential campaign speech, President Truman declared he would wage a campaign which would set a record for a Presidential candidate in the U. S.

Not beating, we hope, the record of F. D. R's second term opponent, Mr. Landon.

* * *

For the third time in a fortnight, Communist demonstrators on Monday stormed the Berlin City Hall in the Soviet zone and broke up its meeting, whereat the American Commandant accuses the Soviet Commandant of not doing his duty.

On the contrary. Quite on the contrary.

In the OPEN AIR

A very fat House Spider has taken up her abode in my bathroom, where she sits in a corner, with her eight long legs outstretched from her fat brown body, always on the alert for prey. Cockroaches form her main diet, and sometimes I see her bestraddling a victim as she sucks the body dry till only the shell remains to tell the tale. Today it is a different story. There she sits in her corner, the shadow of her former self, and only six legs are to be seen, for the front pair carefully holds under her body the beautifully constructed, flat silken cocoon containing the eggs of which she is so proud. She will continue to carry this cocoon around with her until the day on which the baby spiders at last hatch out and run off to lead their independent lives, and then she will again be free to chase and invariably kill any cockroach which may have escaped my liberal doses of D.D.T.

D. R.

SITUATION IN BERLIN DETERIORATES

British Foreign Office Spokesman's Warning

RELEASE OF WESTERN POLICEMEN DEMANDED BY STUMM

BERLIN, SEPT. 7 (REUTER): THE FOUR MILITARY GOVERNORS OF GERMANY—GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON (BRITAIN), GENERAL LUCIUS CLAY (UNITED STATES), MARSHAL VASSILY SOKOLOVSKY (RUSSIA) AND GENERAL PIERRE KOENIG (FRANCE) STARTED THE SEVENTH OF THEIR SERIES OF MEETINGS ON THE BERLIN CIRSIS TODAY AS 20 WESTERN SECTOR POLICEMEN WERE STILL BESIEGED BY RUSSIAN SECTOR POLICE IN BERLIN'S CITY HALL.

The siege arose outof yesterday's Communist demonstration which led to the cancelling of the city Assembly meeting and its transfer to the British sector.

PLAN TO CURB DEMONSTRATION

The twenty, enlisted as plain cloths "orderlies" to curb demonstrations, had taken refuge from East — Sector police in the American Liaison Office.

British, French, and American Liaison Officers remained with them in the building in spite of Russian demands that they leave.

This afternoon half a dozen Soviet sector police patrolled the street in front of the building, and four more were posted in the main doorway, scrutinising very carefully the papers of everyone who left the building. Other police watched the back of the building to cut off any attempt at escape.

COMMANDANTS' SPECIAL MEETING

The three Western Commandants of Berlin, Major General E. D. Herbert (Britain), Col. Frank Howley (United States, and General Jean Gaveval (France), held a special meeting this morning in the American sector.

A senior American official said this afternoon that the Americans were inclined to place at least part of the blame for the situation on Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, the Deputy Lord Mayor, who introduced the West Sector policemen into the Russia sector knowing that the Western Military Governments would be unable to afford them proper protection.

Herr Karl Litke, Berlin Communist leader, told the press today that the Socialist Unity Party had no intention of setting up a separate city administration.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF POLICEMEN

Dr. Johannes Stumm, Western Sector Police President, today demanded the immediate release of the twenty Western Policemen who were arrested inside the hall last night and taken away handcuffed.

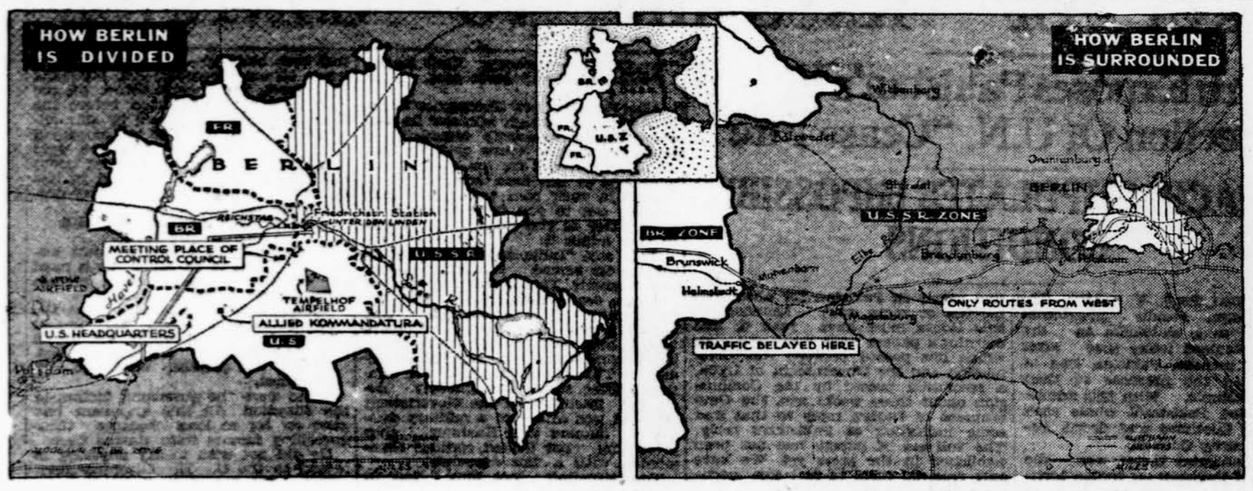
"SITUATION GRAVE"

In London today, a British Foreign Office spokesman emphasised the gravity of the situation in Berlin. "I wish to stress the seriousness with which the deterioration of the situation in Berlin, for which a party polling less than 20 per cent in the last Municipal elections is responsible, is regarded here in London, "he said.

London diplomatic quarters now consider it inevitable that the Communist-inspired attempt to wreck the work of the duly elected City Assembly will have unfortunate repercussions on the conference of Military Governors.

It was confirmed in London that the Governors, who were due to report back to Moscow today, had not yet completed their task.

Dr. Otto Suhr, President of Berlin's City Assembly, summoned the City Committee of Elders this afternoon to meet tonight at the students hall in the British sector, scene of the city Assembly meeting last night.



ONE CRORE LOSS IN LAND REVENUE

Widespread Flood Havoc Anticipated In Upper Sind

KARACHI, September 7. (A.P.I.): A loss of rupees one crore in Land Revenue is anticipated as a result of the widespread flood havoc in the Barrage-irrigated Upper Sind, official circles stated here today.

Although the 750-foot wide breach in the Sukkur-Begari bund has been finally closed, the huge mass of flood water, following the 1842 course, has now further spread in the Dadu district and is expected to overrun the talukas of Mahu, Kakka, Johi and a part of Dadu taluka before passing back into the river Indus through the Manchar Lake.

Official estimates are that about 1,25,000 acres of land have been flooded in Larkana district, entailing a damage of one crore rupees to the standing rice crop and rural property.

"Collection Day" For Ex-Servicemen

BOMBAY, Sept. 7. (A.P.I.): October 1 will be observed as "Collection Day" throughout India for collection of funds for the relief and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and their families, it is reliably learned here.

It is also understood that the Government of India would call upon the Provincial Governments and women's organisations to help in these collections.

Budget Surplus For U. P.

LUCKNOW Sept. 7 (API): U. P.'s budget surplus for the financial year 1947-48 it is understood, is likely to exceed Rs. 170 lakhs. A small deficit of Rs. 34 lakhs was forecast by the Minister, while presenting the budget in March, 1947.

Most of the surplus will be transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 12 crores.

Parliamentarians Confer In Rome

ROME, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Six hundred delegates from 39 national Parliaments met in Rome to-day for the 37th conference of the International Parliamentary Union, a non-political body for promoting personal contact between members of all Parliaments.

The delegations included seven from Eastern Europe and five newcomers, India, Pakistan, Burma, the Philippines and Ceylon.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, with Dr. B. N. Kaskar, represents India.

47 INDONESIANS KILLED

Incident At West Java Camp

BATAVIA, Sept. 7 (Reuter): Forty-seven Indonesians were killed and 24 wounded when 400 detainees tried to break out of a camp near Gedong Gedeh, West Java, on the night of September 4, it was learned today.

Guards used firearms to prevent their escape.

The Indonesians were arrested when 10,000 persons were questioned during disturbances in the Krawang area, North-East of Tjibaroesa, West Java.

BILLION DOLLAR WAR PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. (U.P.I.): It is learnt that the Defence Agencies will shortly issue a billion dollars worth of "standby" war production orders designed to go into effect instantly upon any future "mobilisation day". These orders form a part of the plan developed by the National Security Resources Board to cut from five months to one year the time required to mobilise the U.S. industry for war.

First of the procurement orders will be for 1,00,000 types of machine tools consisting of nearly half the annual output of the United States at a busiest period of the World War II. None of these orders will have however, legally binding contract status, until they are "activated" by the Government.

Atomic Scientists Leaving Governments?

NEW YORK, Sept. 7. (Reuter): Eight American scientists who took part in the development of the Government's atomic energy programme have sent a 1,000-word telegram to President Truman urging him to investigate the situation which they claim has been created by the "smear" tactics of the House Unamerican Activities Committee.

The telegram said that many good men were leaving the Government service and that "the combined full-time personnel of high capable scientists and engineers in the various Government laboratories is on the verge of reaching a dangerously low level.

MILITARY EXERCISES IN TURKEY

INSTANBUL, Sept. 7 (UPI): Large-scale military exercises are being held in Turkish Thrace it was stated here today. The Turkish fleet is also participating.

President Ineunu will be present at the exercises and will inspect the fleet assembled at Instanbul.

Australian Gold Output Declines

CANBERRA, Sept. 7 (UPI). Gold production in Australia has declined steadily since before the war. For the 12 months ended June, 1948, production was 18,000 fine ounces below that of the previous year. In 1939 the gold won totalled 1,700,000 fine ounces, valued at £.A14,500,000. For the year ended June 30 last, only 900,000 fine ounces, valued at £A9,500,000 were produced.

PUNISHING DISLOYAL ELEMENTS

Security Ordinance In West Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7 (A.P.I.): The West Bengal Government's determination to deal effectively with persons disloyal to the State was expressed by the Home Minister, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, speaking in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly today.

Opposing a motion by the Communist member, Mr Jyoti Bose, seeking to disapprove the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Ordinance which was laid on the table of the House, the Home Minister said the State of emergency was greater today than when the Ordinance was enacted.

The Security Amendment ordinance inter alia increases the duration of detention without trial of persons coming within its scope, from three to six months. Under it the Provincial Government may order the detention, or restrain the movements, of a person if it is satisfied that such action is necessary to prevent him from doing any subversive act.

CALCUTTA EDITOR ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7 (A.P.I.): Mr Satyendra Nath Majumdar Editor of "Swaraj", a Calcutta daily published in Bengali, was arrested today under the West Bengal Security Act for publishing an alleged objectionable article in his paper in July last.

TENSION IN PRAGUE

Security Police Mobilised To Meet Any Eventuality

PRAGUE, Sept. 7 (Reuter)—Hysterical women, weeping and moaning, many with frightened crying children, last night filed past the embalmed body of Doctor Eduard Benes, their former President, in the Pantheon of Prague's National War Memorial

After waiting for hours in the queue, many of the mourners gave vent to overwrought feelings when, at last, they entered the impressive black-dropped chamber in which the body is lying in state.

Men as well as women wept. The wailing of women rose at times to a frightened pitch. One mowan would say "why did you leave use, why did you leave us"? Another would take up the say, moaning why did you go at this time? why did you leace us?" why did you go in our darkest hour?"

The nervousness of the authorities was shown by the unusual number of armed police patrolling the city. It was felt that the emotion generated at the war memorial could spread, although most of Prague seemed to be carrying on normally.

The Security police had obviously been mobilised to meet any eventuality. Patrols toured the city in cars and motor cycle combinations and on unusual number of high-ranking officers were out.

In Prague some persons have been detained. So far the arrests seem to have been designed mainly as deterrents

The police have discouraged the assembly of large groups of police, especially in Wenceslas Square. Some police were taken away last night for searching

Many rumours are circulating. In most cases confirmation is impossible, but there is no doubt there is a good deal of tension which is likely to continue until the burial tomorrow.

The ministry of the interior has recommended that the "continuity of work" should not be broken and that factories should not organise parties for the Council.

The Ministry of Education has also announced that schools will continue in session, although special memorial services will be held.

'QUAKE SHOCK IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, Sept. 7 (UPI): Kashmir was rocked by two severe earthquake shocks at 1-40 p.m. today. People ran out of their houses in open space, out of fear.

No loss of life or property is reported but some women are reported to have fainted.

"QUAKE" SHOCK IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 7 (UPI): An earthquake shock of mild intensity was experienced here at 1-35 p.m. lasting about one minute. Doors and windows were noticed shuttering.

No loss of life or damage to property has so far been reported.

IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Sept. 7 (UPI): An earthquake shock of mild intensity occurred here at 1-45 p.m. today. No damage to property or loss of life is reported.

U. N. DELEGATES TOUR DISTRICTS

SRINAGAR, Sept. 7 (A.P.I.): The mission of alternative delegates of the United Nations Commission on Kashmir yesterday made a 150 mile tour of the southern areas off Kashmir valley including parts of Anantnag District, Matan and Pehlgam collecting first hand information regarding political and economic conditions there.

At Anantnag the members examined the working of co-operative societies and sales stores whicl have been organised for collection and distribution of foodgrains.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N.O.

NEW DELHI, Sept 7 (UPI): The Indian delegation will leave Bombay for Paris on September 14. It is likely that Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit may not accompany the second batch from Delhi, but join the delegation in Bombay.

CONSEMBLY TO MEET ON NOV. 4

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (UPI): The final session of the Constituent Assembly of India, which was scheduled to commence from October 25, will meet from November 4, it is reliably learnt.

TERRORISTS ATTACK JOHORE ESTATE

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 7 (Reuter): Armed terrorists last night attacked Temiang Renchong estate near Batu Pahat, northwest Johore, and burned down the estate factory, the assistant manager's bungalow and labour huts.

There have been no Europeans on the estate since the first attack on July 25 and last night no shots were fired.

Police later arrested five Chinese and two Indian estate labourers.

MAJOR CLASH BETWEEN CHIANG'S TROOPS & REDS

Three Thousand Communists Killed In Government's New Offensive

NANKING, Sept. 7. (Reuter): More than 3,000 Communists were killed in the first major clash of the new Government counter-offensive in north Kiangsu to-day, according to pro-Government despatches reaching here.

The battle took place along the highway linking Shuyang, about 90 miles east of China headquarters at Hsuchow, with Lungai railway and ended in the dispersal of two Communist columns. The new nationalist drive was described as on the largest scale ever undertaken in this area. It is primarily aimed at smashing up the increasing concentrations of Communist forces under Generals Chen Yi and Liu Po-Chen.

Strinking simultaneously, nationalist armies on the Anhwei-Kiangsu border recaptured the north-east Anhwei city of Szensien about 60 miles south-east of Hsuchow and were heading ror Hungtse lake district to the south which was said to be "infested" with Red troops.

One of the biggest battles of the civil war was reported to be looming in the vast area of Honan Province bounded on the north by the Lunghai railway, on the east by the Peiping-Hankow railway, on the west by the Shensi border and on the south by the Hupeh border.

Gen. Sung Shi-Lien, former garrison commander of Sinkiang Province, arrived to-day in Hsiangyang in north Hupeh in his new capacity as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Central China to set up his headquarters for directing the forthcoming operations. His jurisdiction is, however, limited to south Honan and north Hupeh.

S.O.S. FROM CHANGCHUN.

President Chiang Kai-Shek to-day promised to take "active measures" to lift the Communist siege of the Manchurian capital of Changchun, in reply to an appeal sent to him by some 50 Manchurian leaders headed by Archbishop Paul Yu-Pin, Roman Catholic Apostolic Vicar of Nanking.

They pointed to the growing seriousness of the situation in Changchun after 15 months of blockade by Communist forces and urged an increase in parachuted supplies of food and other necessaries.

MALAYA STILL IN CIVIL COMMOTION

SINGAPORE, Sept. 7 (UPI): For insurance purposes powerful commercial interests have asked the Government of the Federation of Malaya to declare whether a state of insurrection, rebellion, or war exists in Malaya.

Some insurance companies have expressed the view that the Malayan situation is now beyond the state of riot or civil commotion under which insurance companies would normally meet claims for damages

Planting interests said their London representatives had been told by Colonial Office officials that the British Government considered a state of riot or civil commotion still covered the Malayan situation, but that a final decision would be a question for the courts.

Commonwealth Stands For Fair Deal

Profound Mistake To Underestimate Its Strength

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister, said in a broadcast to-night that it was a profound mistake for the world to "misunderstand and underestimate the strength of the newer British Commonwealth towards which we are now rapidly evolving."

It had been proved a mistake on the part of the Commonwealth's enemies to underestimate her strength in the recent war, he said.

It was essential today when the Assembly of the United Nations had become a world forum that the British Commonwealth should make known to all what had been achieved to develop Commonwealth and empire resources and improve the lot of dependent peoples.

"Long-term schemes of development are not adequately publicised" Dr. Evatt said. "Even new machinery of domestic government showing progress towards autonomy is not sufficiently known.

"Much criticism of British colonial policy is based upon ignorance of the facts.

"In so vital a matter, the attitude to be adopted by the British Commonwealth should not be defensive but one of justifiable pride in achievements which have never been surpassed in world history.

"When the group of British Commonwealth Nations meets in London in October India, Pakistan and Ceylon will all be fully represented. This unique Commonwealth of Nations is not decreasing but increasing in number.

"It is utter defeatism to regard the group as diminishing in that strength and influence which are so essential to the advancement of United Nations ideals in the world to-day.

"The ordinary man looks to the Commonwealth as a refuge against intolerance as well as tyranny.

The Commonwealth stands for a fair deal for all nations and peoples."

'JAL AZAD' LEAVING FOR INDIA ON SEPT. 25

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter): The first Indian passenger boat, "Jal Azad" which arrived in London last month carrying passengers and mail, will leave for Bombay on September 25 with 100 British and Indian passengers, it was learned today.

The other boat "Jal Jawahar" belonging to Scindia Steamship Company leaving for India next week, carrying cargo. After arrival of this boat at Bombay it will be converted into a passenger boat for Bombay-

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh For London

BOMBAY, Tuesday: Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India left Bombay for London by the Air India International plane to-night. From London, Sir Chintaman will proceed to Washington to attend the International Monetary and World Bank Conference which is meeting on September 14.

By the same plane Mr. S. K. Kripalani of the Finance Department, Government of India, also left for London.

Stop Press

WHITE HOUSE MEETING ON BERLIN CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. (Reuter): President Truman was held a special meeting with the National Security Council to-day at the White House. A Presidential spokesman said: "It was in connection with the Berlin situation".

KING TO OPEN NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT?

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), Sept. 7. (Reuter): Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Premier, said in the House of Representatives to-day there was every possibility that the King would open a special session of the New Zealand Parliament early next year.

£13,000 WORTH GOLD BARS DISAPPEAR.

BANGKOK Sept. 7. (Reuter): A case of gold bars valued at 800,000 ticals (about £13,000) disappeared yesterday from an aircraft at Bangkok airport, Siamese customs officials disclosed to-day. The gold was part of a shipment of 32 cases from Amsterdam to Saigon, chief port in Indo-China.

U. S. TROOPS IN GERMANY START MANOEUVRES.

GRAFENWOHR, Germany, Sept. 7. (U.P.A.): The First United States Infantry Division, the sole established fighting force in the American zone of Germany, moved out to-day to take up positions for "operation normal", the first of the large-scale manoeuvres held here since the war. One-thousand British paratroopers and Royal Irish Guards who recently returned to Germany from Palestine will join the American troops in joint manoeuvres during the next two weeks.

SIX KILLED IN BLAST.

CHICAGO, Sept 7. (U.P.A.): An explosion and fire roared through the huge Brachs Candy Specialty Company on Chicago's West Side to-day and Fire Dpeartment officials feared at least six persons were killed.

RELEASE OF LIAISON OFFICERS.

BERLIN, Sept. 7. (Reuter): British, French and United States Liaison officers and six press correspondents who had been "besieged' in Berlin's City Assembly hall for nearly 24 hours were told to-night by Russian sector police they could leave but would not be allowed to return.

PROME "REDS" IN DESPERATE STATE

Burma Government's Drive Against Rebels

RANGOON, Sept. 7, (Reuter): Insurgents beseiged in Prome, 140 miles north of Rangoon, are in a "desperate state", tonight's Government Communique stated.

Government troops, striking towards Prome, were well established in the Tharawaddy area, about 40 miles to the south, it added.

The Communique reported that more army deserters had surrendered.

Thirty insurgents were killed in

action at Toungoo, on the railway midway between Rangoon and Mandalay, it said. In the Henzada district of the Irrawaddy Delta, naval patrol boats attacked and killed a large number of insurgents.

REBELS AND REFUGEEES CROSS INTO SIAM

Many Burmese insurrectionists and refugees from Lower Burma crossed into the Maesod district of north-west Siam since the week-end, after the successful Karen insurrection in the Tenasserim district of Lower Burma, according to reports received here.

Frontier authorities at Maesod had asked the Bangkok Government for arms and police reinforcements, the reports said.

Burma Faces 10 Crores Deficit Budget

RANGOON, Sept. 7 (Reuter). Burma will have an estimated budget deficit of over Rs. 100,000,000 in 1948-49 Finance Minister U Tin told the Burmese Parliament today.

Estimated Revenue is Rs. 520,800,000 and expenditure Rs. 621,700,000.

New Taxation includes a Business Profits Tax at 16-2/3 per cent on business profits exceeding Rs. 100,000 a year.

There will, however, be no increase in the already high Income-Tax.

Mahatma's Ashes Immersed In Burma River

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (API.) A portion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes was immersed at the confluence of the Irrawaddy and the Myitnage rivers in Mandalay by U Chit Swe, Commissioner for Mandalay, on September 2. The ceremony was attended by a large number of people of all communities.

PROMOTING INDO-AMERICAN TRADE

A proposal has been received from an American businessman to promote correspondence, collaboration etc., between trade and professional organisations in India and in the United States of America. The idea is similar to the idea of pen friendship.

The Commercial and Industrial organisations in Saurashtra are invited to communicate their views with regard to the utility of the above proposal for the purposes of establishing trade contacts abroad, to Sjt. Jamnadas Shah, Deputy Secretary, Department of Industries, United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Previous Closing	30.94
Today's Opening	30.85
Difference	—9
Today's Closing	30.88
Difference	—6

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	169	7
Silver Ready	170	11
Gold Ready	112	8
Expectation.—		
Cotton Jarila Sept. Rs.	538	0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining 37-5/8
General Motors 64-1/4
United States Steel unquoted.
United States Steel Pref. unquoted.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuter). Following yesterday's Berlin incidents London's stock markets experienced a change of sentiment and was mostly on the bull side with very little activity taking place.

Industrials generally were inclined to dullness. Domestic issues which are still largely under the influence of Trade Union Congress Assembly tended to drift lower whilst irons and steels were scarcely mentioned. Aircrafts and motors however showed occasional firmness.

Little attention was given to oils and prices drifted slightly lower.

Foreign bonds were dull Europeans being restrained by latest Berlin affairs, whilst foreign rails sagged through neglect.

Trading in British Government Securities although small was sufficient to maintain quiet firmness.

There was a sharp drop in recent activity of Karrirs which after opening generally easier on profit taking closed quietly irregular with several issues above the day's worst.

Coppers were quietly easier owing to absence of interest.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT SURRENDERS TO INDIAN ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

their positions in the Indian Union territory.

PRISONERS TAKEN

Prisoners taken at Kodar are: one officer (Major), four junior Commissioned Officers and 90 other ranks, all belonging to one Hyderabad lancers. Our troops rendered first aid and medical attention to all the wounded among the captured State force troops.

There is no truth in the allegation contained in the press note issued by the Nizam's Government on September 5 that Indian troops surrounded the village of Nagral, a Hyderabad village on the Bombay border about 11 miles north-west of Mudhgal in Raichur district. No Indian troops are located in this area."

WHAT DID LIAK ALI SAY?

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7. (U.P.I.): A Press Note issued by the Public Relations Officer to the Nizam's Agent-General says that the campaign of misrepresentation against Hyderabad reached new heights with serious misreporting of Hyderabad's Premier's speech to the Legislative Assembly.

According to reports circulated by a Press Agency, the Press Note adds, Mir Laik Ali is reported to have declared that "even if United Nations turned down Hyderabad's complaint his Government would not give up its claim for independence". No such statement was made by the Premier. This distortion of his speech can only be construed as an attempt to prejudice U.N.O. members against Hyderabad.

THREE RAZAKARS KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED

MADRAS, September 7. (A.P.I.): Three Razakars died and two were wounded in an exchange of fire between the raiders and the Madras special armed police near Polampalli, a village in Krishna District, on the Hyderabad border on August 29, according to an official Communique issued today.

A party of about 50 Razakars and State reserve policemen, the Communique states, was noticed to cross a cart-track into Polampalli. The special armed police immediately took positions and watched the movement of the raiders. The Razakars moved into Polampalli to a distance of about two furlongs and sighting the Union police fired at them. The special armed police returned the fire with 20 rounds. The raiders retreated to their territory carrying with them the dead and injured.

Four Razakars Arrested In Poona

POONA, Sept. 7 (UPI): Four Razakars were arrested in Poona immediately when they reached here by a State transport bus from Ahmednagar It is stated that they made an attempt to get down at Yerawada and on being refused by the bus conductor, they attacked him. However, the bus was then rushed to the local police station and these passangers were handed over to the police authorities.

Razakar Attack Beaten Back

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 7 (API.) A gang of about 50 Razakars, who attempted to take away cattle from the village of Tadwale in Barsi Taluka bordering the Nizam's territory on Sunday last, was beaten back by villagers according to a report received here.

The villagers stoned them with slings to chase the raiders away, the report added.

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SAGA OF KASHMIR TO CONTINUE

Nehru Exposes Pakistan's Virtual Rejection Of U.N. "Cease Fire"

KARACHI STIPULATES IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (API)—The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said in a statement in the Indian Parliament today that after denials for months, Pakistan had at last admitted the presence of their troops in Kashmir. With this admission crumbled Pakistan's whole case, built up on falsehood and deceit before the Security Council.

The fundamental factor was the aggression of Pakistan on Indian territory, secondly, the denial of that fact of aggression and thirdly the present admission of that fact. If it was to be called—as it must be called—aggression, then certain consequences ought to follow

Pandit Nehru said that while India agreed to the "Cease Fire" proposal of the U. N. Commission after the Commission had been good enough to elucidate certain points, the country that has been the aggressor nation according to its own showing rejected and refused the "Cease Fire" proposal or put forward conditions which were tantamount to refusal.

Certain international consequences should followed from all this. Those consequences followed again in a somewhat narrower sphere in regard to hose officers and individuals who were participating in this aggressive war against India in Kashmir territory. There were, of course, Pakistani nationals, there were others there too. They were participating thus not only in an aggressive war, but in an aggressive war after the refusal of the U. N. Commission's proposal for a "Cease Fire" Their position was worthy of consideration.

In reply to Mr. Mahavir Tyagi Pt. Nehru said that some of these foreigners were British nationals.

IN TOUCH WITH ABDULLAH

Pandit Nehru said that in all the consultations with the U.N. Commission and in other matters affecting Kashmir, the Government of India had kept in close touch with the Kashmir Government under Sheikh Abdullah and consulted him in all the steps they had taken.

Proceeding on that basis, they should go ahead whether in the military sphere or in other spheres. He was quite convinced that if they adhered to a right course and did not stray from it, they would win through and any country that based its case on falsehood could not gain its ends.

U.N. KASHMIR CORRESPONDENCE

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the Paris session of the U.N. General Assembly, was among those in the packed galleries. Pandit Nehru, rising amidst loud cheers, said: "I rise to place certain papers on the table of the House and to make a statement thereon. These papers relate to the U.N. Commission on Kashmir which has been in India and partly in Pakistan for about two months or more now. Members of this House must have read in this morning's papers some correspondence which has passed between this Commission and the Government of India, a resolution passed by the Commission about three weeks ago, the Government of India's reply to that and some indication of Pakistan's reply. The full set of papers has not been published in the press yet. We have only received them in fact this morning by a special courier from Karachi.

TASK FOR COMMISSION

"The House knows that this Commission has been here for nearly two months or more and the House will have seen from the published correspondence what their resolution was and our response to it. In effect they will have seen that we accepted certain conditions for "cease fire" and truce which they laid down. In effect, Pakistan has rejected them. I do not wish at this stage to say very much about this matter, partly because I should like to go through these papers much more carefully than I have had time to do, partly because the Commission is considering what further steps they may or may not take, and it would not be perhaps quite appropriate for me to say anything which might embarrass the Commission. Indeed, it was at the desire of the Commission that we postponed publication of the papers and any statement in this House till today.

"We have been anxious right from the beginning of these consultations with the Commission to take this House and the country into our confidence because we wish to take no step in such a vital and important matter without the full knowledge and consent of this House. But inevitably, in the circumstances it became difficult for us, much as we wanted do so, to make statements in the House when the Commission was engaged in these delicate negotiations and so, at their request, we had to postpone this from time to time. Ultimately, they issued their statement yesterday at 4 P.M. in Karachi. I do not want to say much on this subject but there are certain facts to which I should like to draw the attention of this House.

"The facts themselves are very well known not only in this House but all over the country. Nevertheless, sometimes known and established facts are denied and it does make a difference when those facts are admitted.

STORY OF KASHMIR'S TRAGEDY

"The present story and tragedy of Kashmir began over ten months ago. Late in October of last year there was an invasion of Kashmir by people coming across or from Pakistan territory and the Government of India were faced with a very difficult problem, a decision as difficult as any Government has had to make and we had to make that decision within a few hours. We made the decision and since then we have followed up that decision. It became clear to us then, and that fact has become abundantly clear to all the world that wants to know it, that this invasion was not only encouraged and patronised by the Pakistan Government but actively supported. Later, it became clear that apart from supporting others, there was active participation of the Pakistan army in it.

Throughout these ten months, the Pakistan Government have denied that fact, have denied it aggressively, loudly, persistently. We stated it before the Security Council of the United Nations.

In fact we went to the Security Council with a very simple plea that the peace of Kashmir has been disturbed by these raiders coming across Pakistan territory and we placed our case as low as possible, although we could have plaved it much higher. We said that even apart from the facts it is inevitaole that people coming from Pakistan could come only with the assistance and goodwill of Pakistan and, therefore, we requested the Security Council to ask Pakistan not to assist them and not to permit them to come in this way. It was a very moderate request, couched in moderate language.

FALSE DENIAL

"Pakistan denied that fact and during the discussions before the Security Council, they not only went on denying it but expressing a great deal of irritation and anger that any one should put forward sucth a charge against them. Today, on their own admission, that denial was false. That is an important matter from the point of view not only of practical politics and the situation that we have to face today, but from the point of view of the standards of morality, behaviour and decency that should subsist between nations. I know very well that the standards of public morality and international morality are unfortunately not very high in this world. Nevertheless, certain appearances have to be kept up, certain decencies have to be maintained, some standards have to be kept.

"Even till yesterday, so far as the world is concerned, even till 4 P.M. yesterday, there was no admission by Pakistan that they were participating in any way in these Kashmir operations. Of course we have the most definite and positive proof to that effect. You cannot hide large armies ultimately. Nevertheless, still 4 P.M. yesterday, when these papers were issued to the public, there was no public admission, in fact there was continual denial."

"BASIC FACT"

Pandit Nehru asked the House to remember that large Pakistan armies were battling with the Indian forces in Indian Union territory. There had been no fighting, no incursion, there had been no Indian Army, anywhere on Pakistan territory. That was a fundamental and basic fact.

After tracing how Pakistan's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister had all along denied Pakistan's complicity in Kashmir, Pandit Nehru said, "a fact which was denied for ten months and more has at last been admitted it, of course, in their own way and I wish to read out to you those passages in their letter to the Commission wherein they admit it.

They say, "India was steadily building up its armed forces in Jammu and Kashmir. This building up process did not cease on April 21, 1948 but was continued and intensified. The Indian Army mounted a big offensive in the beginnnig of April 1948, thereby bringing about a change in the situation. This offensive action has continued ever since. The publicly declared intention of the Government of India was to secure a military desision in Jammu and Kashmir, thus presenting the United Nations Commission with a 'fait accompli'.

This situation not only put in jeopardy the entire population of the areas under the Azad Kashmir Government and led to a big influx of refugees into Pakistan, but also constituted a direct threat to Pakistan's security. It was this which compelled the Government of Pakistan to move their troops into certain defensive positions."

Pandit Nehru asked the House to note that Pakistan did not say clearly that the 'defensive positions' happened to be in another country.

GRUDGING ADMISSION

Quite apart from their decision in regard to "Cease Fire" and other proposals, said Pandit Nehru, the country which participated in aggression over a neighbouring country, might be in the name of defence, might be in the name of security, denied that for many, many months and then when it was found out, when its guilt was proved, when it could not hide it any more, grudgingly admitted it and gave some reasons for it. How should they consider the politics of that country from any international or national or moral point of view. According to Pakistan's statement, they took this action in April last. If they felt that their security was imperilled or something had happened which endangered them and they had to use their troops, what then should they have done? Obviously, inform the Government of India, ooviously inform the United Nations. He could not have conceived of any country anywhere in the world which would not have done so. Even if the motives were evil, it was an inevitable thing to do. Pakistan did not intimate India whose territory they were going into. There was no intimation to the United Nations which was seized of this question and was as a matter of fact then sending out a Commission to India.

DEPITE SECURITY COUNCIL'S APPEAL

Pandit Nehru recalled the Security Council's appeal to India and Pakistan in the early stages of the Security Council's activities, to avoid worsening the situation as between India and Pakistan. That appeal was repeated. Pakistan in its reply now accused India of mounting an offensive, of trying in Indian Union territory to push out the invader, which had been India's declared policy, which India had declared before the United Nations Security Council repeatedly, which in fact was inevitable for India or for any country with a grain of self-respect. Right from the beginning, whatever step India might have taken she had taken it in the limelight. There was no hiding about it. But what did Pakistan do?

HEAVY BURDEN ON INDIA GOVERNMENT

The Indian public had taken the greatest interest in the matter of Kashmir. The burden of it had fallen on the Government of India and it had been a heavy burden on him very specially and his Government, not because military operations were involved, although that was a burden, but rather because they wanted to be sure that at no time they acted wrongly, fundamentally against the principles they had so long proclaimed. He felt intensely about Kashmir but he tried to keep down the personal and emotional aspect and to consider it from the larger viewpoint of India's and Kashmir's good. He tried to consider the question from the point of view to not straying or drifting from the high truths they had proclaimed in the past.

INDIA'S MORAL STAND

So, as he often did in other matters, when this question first came up he sought guidance from Mahatma Gandhi and he went to him repeatedly and put to him his difficulties. That apostle of non-violence was not a suitable guide in military matters and he said so but he undoubtedly always was a guide on the moral issue, whatever the question might be. Though it was not proper for him to drag in Mahatma Gandhi's name at this juncture and in order to lessen his own responsibility or his Government's responsibility, which was complete on this issue, nevertheless he mentioned this matter merely to show how the moral aspect of this question had always troubled him, and more specially when he saw in India all manner of things happening, which had happened in previous months and which had brought India's name into disrepute. He was greatly troubled and worried that they should keep straight or as straight as they possibly could.

"This", Pandit Nehru said, "has been my attitude and on several occasions I have put it to others in public. Apart from rhetoric and vague insinuations, I would like to know anybody, friend or opponent or enemy, from that day in the last week of October when we took that fateful decision to send our troops by air to Kashmir to today, what is it that we have done in Kashmir which from any point of view, from any standard, is wrong? I want an answer to that question. Individuals may err here and there but I say that the Government of India and the Indian Army as a whole have done something which was inevitable and each step that we have taken has been an inevitable step which, if we had not taken, it would have brought a measures of disgrace to us".

On the other side, the whole case had been built up—he ventured to say using strong language—on falsehood and deceit, said Pandit Nehru. All the case built up by Pakistan before the Security Council crumbled by this admission of their own and by the proved fact that large armies of theirs were functioning in Kashmir and no doubt smaller armies had functioned in Kashmir and Indian Union territory during these months or so.

PAKISTAN'S ADMISSION AND CONSEQUENCES

If according to Pakistan's own admission it was to be called—as it must be called—aggression, then certain consequences ought to follow.

The fundamental factor was the aggression of Pakistan on Indian Union territory, secondly, the denial of that fact of aggression and, thirdly, the present admission of that fact.

These were the governing factors of the situation. All this argument had gone on for so long because those governing factors were slurred over.

He did not wish to say anything in regard to the U. N. Commissioners proposal for "cease fire", truce, etc., which might embarrass that Commission. He need hardly say that the proposal that they had made was not welcomed by the Government of India with joy and enthusiasm. There were many matters in it which went against the grain but they tried to look at this matter as coolly and dispassionately as possible. With a view to establishing peace in this much harried state of Kashmir, to avoiding needless suffering and bloodshed, they agreed to that "cease fire" proposal after the Commission had been good enough to elucidate certain points which they had placed before them.

"CEASE FIRE" ORDER

The Government of India did not place before them too many points but certain simple and obvious points relating to the security of Kashmir. The Commission were good enough to say that that was their meaning. Thereupon the Government of India accepted the "cease fire" proposal, accepted many things in it which they did not like, because they felt that both in the interests of peace and of international order it was a good thing for them to go a few steps forward even though some of the steps might be unwilling, in order to bring about peace and to show how India was prepared to go so far as possible to meet the wishes of an international organisation like the United Nations. India did so.

The original proposal of the United Nations was given to the Government of India on August 14. India promptly sent her reply. India did not want to delay matters as the Commission were anxious that they should not be delayed.

PAKISTAN REJECTS PROPOSALS

The Pakistan Government also had got those proposals at the identical time on August 14 at three or 4 p.m. They also had the same amount of time but even after the return of the Commission to Pakistan — and some members of the Commission went in between to Karachi — they were not ready with their reply. In fact it was by the pressure of events or the pressure of the Commission that ultimately they gave some kind of a reply yesterday. In between, they gave long letters seeking elucidation, etc. The reply that they had given was a rejection of those proposals.

CONDITIONS WON'T DO

The Commission had stated that these proposals stood as a whole and while they were prepared and they would gladly discuss any matter it was difficult, in fact it was not possible, for them to accept conditional acceptances, because if India made some conditions and Pakistan naturally made other conditions, what was exactly accepted and by whom? They would remain where they were.

IT IS FOR COMMISSION TO DECIDE

If there were conditions attached, it was not acceptance. It was rejection. Therefore, what the Pakistan Government had done was tantamount to rejection. It was for the Commission to decide and to say what they were going to do. It was not for him to advise them or to say anything more in regard to this matter.

So they had arrived at a curious state of affairs.

The country that was an aggressor nation, according to its own showing, now rejected and refused a proposal for a "cease fire", or put forward conditions which were tantamount to that refusal.

OTHER NATIONALS FIGHTING IN KASHMIR

Certain international consequences should follow from all this. Those consequences followed again in a somewhat narrower sphere of those officers and individual who were participating in this aggressive war against India in Kashmir territory.

There were, of course, Pakistani nationals. There were others there too. They were participating thus not only in an aggressive war but in an aggressive war after a refusal of the U. N. Commission's proposal for a "cease fire". Their position was worthy of consideration.

SAGA OF KASHMIR

"Naturally", said Pt. Nehru, "the story of Kashmir goes on. It has been a saga during these ten months or so and there has been a great deal of suffering and blood and tears involved in it. There have been high moments also but for us in India and for the Government of India it has been a period of trial and difficulty from many points of view, but at no time have we considered that we were wrong or that we took a step which we could not fuily justify in regard to Kashmir. It is in that faith that we are going to continue."

Pandit Nehru said that in all these consultations with the U. N. Commission and in other matters affecting Kashmir, naturally the Government of India had kept in close touch with the Kashmir Government under Sheikh Abdullah and consulted him in all the steps that they had taken. It was natural and inevitable in the circumstances that they should march together in full consultation with each other.

Proceeding on that basis, they would go ahead whether in the military sphere or any other spheres and, Pt. Nehru was quite convinced, that if they adhered to the right course and did not stray from it, they would win through (cheers) and any country that based its case on falsehood could not gain its ends (loud cheers).

Mr. Tyagi: Among the foreigners who are fighting on behalf of Pakistan, are there British nationals?

Pt. Nehru: Some of them, yes.

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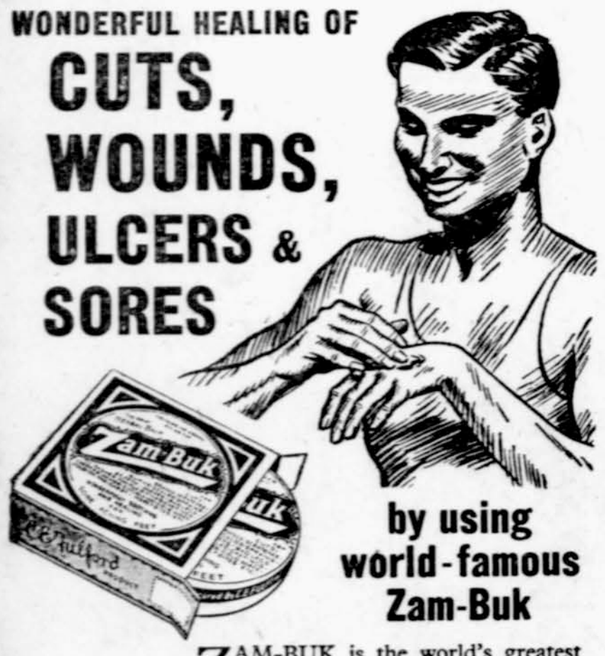

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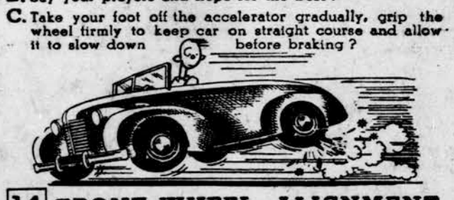
QUIZ

13 TYRE BLOW-OUTS

Which of the following methods would you adopt in the case of a "blow-out" when travelling at speed :

A. Turn the steering quickly in the opposite direction to which the wheel tends to pull, and jam on your brakes ?
B. Say your prayers and hope for the best ?
C. Take your foot off the accelerator gradually, grip the wheel firmly to keep car on straight course and allow it to slow down before braking ?



14 FRONT-WHEEL ALIGNMENT

The average amount of "toe-in" of front-wheel alignment is :

A. From one-sixteenth to three-sixteenths of an inch ?
B. From a quarter to half an inch ?
C. Over half an inch ?

15 PARKING ON A HILL

Which of the following is the correct method when parking facing downhill, especially with a faulty hand brake ?

A. Turn the front wheels away from the curb.
B. Turn the front wheels into and towards the curb.
C. Leave the gear lever in reverse gear.

ANSWERS : 13C; 14A (as recommended by the manufacturer); 15B & C. Whatever your Quiz score, you do not have to be a SUPER DRIVER to know that good driving rests on good tyres..

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E.I.C.A. Board Decides To Open 25/32" Staple New Hedge Contracts

ASSURANCE FROM GOVERNMENT WILL BE DEMANDED

BOMBAY, September 7.

The board meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held yesterday at the residence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas the President of the Association.

Difference of opinion among the board regarding the opening of new hedge contract was removed and it was decided unanimously to open new hedge contract of 25/32" staple with a discount of 1/32" staple. Now it will be possible to tender the cotton of 3/4" stapple with discount in new hedge contracts. Demand will be made with the Government that if price reach the floor level then Government should buy the 23/32" staple cotton. This decision will be put before the general meeting on Thursday and after the approval by the general body it will be sent to the Government of Bombay with all modification for the consent. It is expected that trading in new crops will be commenced mostly from next Monday.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, September 7: Following market ruled dull with limited turnover.

Following are todays final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 99/10/6 Three per cent loan 1959/61 102/1 Three per cent loan 1966/68 100/9 Three per cent loan 1970/75 100/6 Four per cent loan 1960/70 110/12.

BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 10/1 Calcutta National Bank 13/2 Reserve Bank 112/- United Commercial Bank 60/-.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 12/1 New Victoria Ordy 3/12 Ditto Pref 5/- Small Odd Lot.

COALS: Burrakur 20/2 Churulia 4/8 New Beerbhoom 16/8 Samla 6/12 Central India 6/12 Nazira 7/10 New Manbhoom 22/8 South Karanpura 22/11 Western Bengal 5/4.

JUTES: Agarpara 25/4 Birla 41/- Bowrah 28/15 Kamarhatty 304/8 Delta 256/- National 27/3.

MININGS: Burma Corp 3/1 Indian Copper 2/9.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9/5 Bi. Elec. Cons 10/9 Jessop and Co. 18/6 Kumardhubi Eng. 9/2 Marshalls 6/14 Steel Corp 20/15 Textile Machinery 8/1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 7/6 Sone Valley Cement 7/9 Angelo Bros 24/5 Bnarat Airways 5/14 Bic Corp 7/13 Calcutta Trams 21/12 F and C Osler 9/8 Indian National Airways 7/- Indian Rubber Manfg 17/11 Jardine Henderson 166/- National Tobacco 19/10 Ct Walford Transport 3/3 Shree Gopal Paper 10/- Star Paper 6/4 Small Odd Lot Titaghur Paper 39/2 Assam Saws 6/13 India General Navgn 104/- India Steamship 10/15.

TEAS: Betjan 41/12 Bormahjan 13/8 Hattikhira 19/8 Ledo 166/- Rajgarh 30/4.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, September 7: Following are todays closing quotations:

SECURITIES: Three per cent 1986 99/12 Three per cent 1970/75 100/5 Three per cent 1952/54 Government of Travancore 103/1 Three per cent 1960 Government of Madras 101/-.

BANKS: Reserve 108/- Travancore 21/10.

PLANINGS: Chembras 5/14 Cochin Malabar 6/- Devashola 17/8 Nelliampathys 1/7/6 Ouchterlony 6/4 Periakaramalai 23/- Pullangodes 1/5 Thirumbadi 2/5 T. R. and T. Co. 6/14.

TEXTILES: Buckinghams 170/- Ditto Pref. 196/- Lakshmi 65/8 Maduras 39/4 Meturs 317/8 Radhakrishnas 138/- Rajalakshmis 55/4 Ranga Vilas 43/- Trav. Royons 4/10 Trichinopolys 12/14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cements 59/- Facts 6/2/6 India Cements 14/14 Mettur Chem. 8/13 Loyal Textiles and Malabar Industrials unchanged.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 7

Cotton Sind Nt 84, Punjab 289 F 102, Las 89, Fourf 81.

Rates nominal. No business. New crop Oct/Nov. Nt 72/8 to 75, seller offering but buyers indifferent pending Government decision about export quota

Cottonseed Nt 8/3, Desi 3/2, Rapeseed 205. Market quite.

Gold Tojabi 109, Soverings 73/4, Silver coins 114/8. Market easier. Specially for silver poor offtage.

Stock exchange. Pakistan State Bank 100, Habib Bank 162, Habib Insurance 73, Mohmedali steamship (Ord) 98, Orient Airways 20. Three per cent 1960 loan 100/6, quiet.

Government of Pakistan it is learnt has decided decontrol imported yarn and cloth in order encourage easy flow of goods from foreign countries.

FREE MARKET DOLLAR PRICE

PARIS, Sept. 6—On the free market to-day, twenty dollar gold piece was quoted at 23,700. U. S. dollar was quoted at 308 while the black market price was 398.—(UPA).

GOLD & SILVER

DOWNWARD TREND IN BULLION

Market Awaits Delhi News

Bombay, Sept. 7

The local Bullion market was officially closed today, but as usual business in private was done on a moderate scale.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 170 and improved at Rs. 170-8 on moderate buying. At this level there was heavy selling pressure by professional operators and the Forward Silver declined at Rs. 169-12 and market steadied at Rs. 170, while Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 171-4.

Forward business in gold remains suspended, while in Ready Gold due to increased selling was quoted at Rs. 113-4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75-12.

Thereafter there was renewed selling pressure in Forward Silver and Silver eased off at Rs. 168-10, while Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 169-14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 111-4 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76.

Towards the close due to absence of any buying support Forward Silver declined at Rs. 167-6. It is understood that bull operators are not willing to increase more risk until any news from Delhi is forthcoming. Some profit-taking buying was visible and the market closed with a easy tendency. Following are the final quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Forward	168	12	0
Silver Ready	169	4	0
Gold Forward	—		
Gold Ready	112	0	0
Sovereigns	76	0	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, September 7.

In the local stock exchange people are guessing in their own way regarding the Government of India's drastic anti-inflationary policy. Dull situation prevails in the bazar and Tata Defd. is quoted at Rs. 1,510 in private.

COTTON AND PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The local cotton and Produce markets were officially closed on account of Jain Samvatsari.

MOVEMENT OF PIECE-GOODS

Textile Commissioner's Communique

BOMBAY, Sept. 7, (A.P.I.): The Textile Commissioner with the Government of India announces that applications for movement of piecegoods from provincial and state nominees in Bombay, who are holders of purchase authorities, will be received by the transport section of his office between 10 a. m., 12 noon on Wednesday, Sept. 8, in addition to the usual time for receipt of applications between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Sept. 6—In the London pepper market to-day, black was quoted at 3/4 1/4 and white at 3/7 1/2.

The previous prices were 3/4 3/4 and 3/8 respectively.

Dealers, however, reported that that virtually no business took place due to the American and Dutch holidays.—(UPA).

Calicut Market

CALICUT, September 7.

Coir yarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 100, Ungarbled 90, Coconuts raw 108, Dry 150, Coconut oil 480, Copra Office 332/8, Dilpasand 340, Madras Nottam 360, Pepper Wynaad 1,425, Country 1,400, Dry ginger Chernad 450, Ernad 425, Coffee Robusta 152/8, Timber Pali 50/65, Junglewood 30/40, Vellapine 45/50, Benteak 40/50, Teak 70/110 Mango 3/4/3/12, Teak 15/20, Rosewood 16/20.

A. I. BEE-KEEPERS' CONFERENCE

NANDGAD, Belgaum Dist. (By Mail). The 11th All-India Bee-keepers' Conference and Bee-Exhibition will be held at Shri Gandhi Gram, Nandgad on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 29th, 30th April and 1st May, 1949. A Reception Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Shri B. S. Argavi.

There are about 3,000 to 4,000 Bee colonies in Bombay Province producing about 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of honey every year, of which about three-fourth comes from North Kanara, particularly Honavar and other coastal talukas. In N. Kanara the work is being carried on since last 8 or 9 years by the All-India Village Industries Association and now run by the Bombay Co-operative Department. A number of co-operative societies have been started and are run satisfactorily. In Nandgad and Mahabaleshwar, the Village Industries Committee, (Bombay Province) set up by the Government is doing the work, since nearly two years. It has extended its activities in other Districts as well viz., Dharwar, Ratnagiri and Surat besides Belgaum and Satara. It has also prepared a five-year plan for the whole of the province for the consideration of the Government. If fully developed several crores of rupees worth of honey could be produced every year as the best part of the most productive Western Ghats and a long coastal sttip lie in the province where bees and flowers abound. The area of the bee-belt has been calculated to reach something like 51,800 sq. miles, offering room for more than 30 to 40 lakhs of bee-colonies, which would in turn yield 2 to 3 crores pounds of honey every year, if properly housed and cared for. Calculating at Rs. 1-8-0 per pound, the total cost of honey will come to about 3 to 4 crores of rupees. Training in bee-keeping and any information on the subject can be had from the V.I.C., Bee-keeping Centres at Mahabaleshwar, Nandgad Dhamapur, Avatha—Dharampur, etc., and also at Honavar.

Schedule Of Par Values

The following is a schedule of the par values which have been established under the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund.

The Fund Agreement requires that "the par value of the currency of each member shall be expressed in terms of gold as a common denominator or in terms of the United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944". For convenience, all par values in the following schedule have been expressed both in terms of gold and of United States dollars in a uniform manner and with six significant figures, i.e., six figures other than initial zeros. For these reasons, there may arise in a few cases discrepancies in the last rounded decimal figures.

CURRENCIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

		Par Values In Terms of Gold		Par Values In Terms of U.S.Dolrs.	
Member	*Currency*	*Grams of fine gold per currency unit*	*Currency units per troy ounce of fine gold*	*Currency units per U. S. dollar*	*U.S.cents per currency unit*
Australia	Pound	2.86507	10.8561	0.310 174	322.400
Belgium	Franc	0.020 276 5	1,533.96	43.827 5	2.281 67
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.021 158 8	1,470.00	42.000 0	2.380 95
Brazil	Cruzeiro	Par Value not yet established			
Canada	Dollar	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Chile	Peso	0.028 666 8	1,085.00	31.000 0	3.225 81
Colombia	Peso	0.507 816	61.249 5	1.749 99	57.143 3
Costa Rica	Colon	0.158 267	196.525	5.615 00	17.809 4
Cuba	Peso	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	0.017 773 4	1,750.00	50.000 0	2.000 00
Denmark	Krone	0.185 178	167.965	4.799 01	20.837 6
Dominican Republic	Peso	8.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Ecuador	Sucre	0.065 827 5	472.500	13.500 0	7.407 41
Egypt	Pound	3.672 88	8.468 42	8.468 42	0.241 955
El Salvador	Colon	0.355 468	87.500 0	2.500 00	40.000 0
Ethiopia	Dollar	0.357 690	86.956 5	2.484 47	40.250 0
Guatemala	Quetzal	0.888 67 1	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.00
Honduras	Lempira	0.444 335	70.000 0	2.000 00	50.000 0
Iceland	Krona	0.136 954	227.110	6.488 85	15.411 1
India	Rupee	0.268 601	115.798	3.308 52	30.225 0
Iran	Rial	0.027 555 7	1,128.75	32.250 0	3.100 78
Iraq	Dinar	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Lebanon	Pound	0.405 512	76.7018	2.191 48	45.631 3
Luxembourg	France	0.020 2765	1,533.96	43.827 5	2.281 67
Mexico	Peso	0.183 042	169.925	4.855 00	20.597 3
Netherlands	Guilder	0.334 987	92.849 8	2.652 85	37.695 3
Nicaragua	Cordoba	0.177 734	175.000	5.000 00	20.000 0
Norway	Krone	0.179 067	173.697	4.962 78	20.150 0
Panama	Balboa	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Paraguay	Guarani	0.287 595	108.150	3.090 00	32.362 5
Peru	Sol	0.136 719	227.500	6.500 00	15.384 6
Philippine Republic	Peso	0.444 335	70.000 0	2.000 00	50.000 0
Syria	Pound	0.405 512	76.701 8	2.191 48	45.63 23
Turkey	Liva	0.317 382	98.000 0	2.800 00	35.714 3
Union of South Africa	Pound	3.581 34	8.684 86 (or 173 shillings 8.367 pence)	0.248 139 (or 4 shillings 11.553 pence)	403.000
United Kingdom	Pound	3.581 34	8.684 86 (or 173 shillings 8.367 pence)	0.248 139 (or 4 shillings 11.553 pence)	403.000
United States	Dollar	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Venezuela	Bolivar	0.265 275	117.250	3.350 00	29.850 7

SINDHI-NON-SINDHI TUSSLE IN KARACHI LEAGUE ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): With the approach of the new elections to the Sind Provincial Muslim League, much activity seems to be visible in League circles.

At the same time, wide difference of opinion between Sindhis and non-Sindhis seem to be evident as the new comers to the Pakistan Capital desire capturing power while the old local League bosses are trying to hold it for themselves.

At a meeting of League Workers held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, majority of those present demanded that the new elections be postponed for some time to enable evacuee League Workers to gather their strength by enrolling as many members as possible.

In this connection they (mostly workers from Bombay) pleaded that the membership of 15000 out of the Karachi population of over seven lakhs was too small and does need appreciable increment.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon, who is organiser for the Sind League, refused to accede to this request and appointed a small committee to divide the city into 11 wards for the safe conduct of the elections.

The disgrunteed workers, therefore, sent wires to Chowdhari Khaliquzzaman, the organiser of all Pakistan League, to come down to Karachi immediately and intervene in the matter before the gulf between local and outside workers widens and before it is too late.

PROTEST AGAINST S. A. SEGREGATION POLICY

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 6 (Reuter): The Church of Congregational Union of South Africa, with over 80,000 European, African and coloured members, today protested to the Prime Minister Dr. Malan against the Government's proposals to abolish coloured peoples' Parliamentary rights.

It declared that such legislation would drive coloured and African people into the arms of the Communists.

MADURA, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): About 120 huts, occupied by Harijans in Anuppanadi, two miles from Madura, were destroyed by a fire which broke out in the locality in the early hours of this morning. No loss of life has been reported.

INQUIRY INTO MYSORE SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

BANGALORE, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): Mr. G. L. Mehta, and Doctor B. V. Narayahaswamy Naidu Chairman and member respectively of the Indian tariff Board, concluded their four day visit to Bangalore and environment in connection with the inquiry into sericulture industry in Mysore.

Mr. Mehta is proceeding to Bombay tomorrow while Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu has left for Madras to investigate the condition of sericulture industry in the province during their stay here they met representatives of the industry and also the Dewan and the Ministers with whom they held discussions regarding the various problems connected with the industry and its claim for protection. Among other centres of silk industry in the state they visited were the Government silk farm and silk conditioning and testing house and Mysore spun silk farms at Chenapatna.

Mr. Balakrishna Vice-chairman of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati met Mr. Meha today and discussed questions relating to steel prices affecting the Mysore iron and steel works.

New Post To Banerjee

BAREILLY, Sept. 6 (API): The services of Mr. N. B. Banerjee, Commissioner of Rohilkhand Division, it is officially learnt, have been lent by the U. P. Government to the Government of India in the States Ministry for employment as Regional Commissioner for Vindhya Pradesh with headquarters at Rewa.

Mr. Banerjee is handing over charge on September 7. It is learnt the Commissioner of Meerut division will hold charge of the Rohilkhand division in addition to his duties pending final arrangement by the Provincial Government.

SILVER ADVANCES ONE-HALF PENNY IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 6—The price of silver advanced one-half penny on the London market to-day.

Both ready and forward silver was quoted at 46 pence per ounce, compared with the previous quotation of 45 1/2 pence each.—(UPA).

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

G. K. U. Protests Against Rationalisation

Mr. P. G. Sawant, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), in the course of a statement regarding the findings and recommendations of the Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committe, says:-

"The Waterfield Committee in its recently published interim report in connection with conditions in the Cotton Textile Industry in the city, has declared itself in favour of introducing rationalisation and third shift in the Bombay Mills. The report also contains other recommendations such as improvement in the supply of stores and materials, in the working conditions, and in the amenities given to the workers. The report characterises the workers attitude towards rationalisation as "blind and fanatical opposition". The workers' opposition to it on the grounds of resulting unemployment has been contemptuously set aside under the spacious plea of "greatest benefit to the industry and the country as whole". The Committee wants this "rationalisation to provide the labour for the third shift" and further eraculously states that "avoidence of rationalisation or of a change-over cannot be met"

"My Union is of emphatic opinion that nothing short of nationalisation of textile industry and establishment of workers' control over production can rescue the country's cloth production from the clutches of the profiteering milowners and make the way clear for increase in the production of cloth. The introduction of third shift when thousands of looms in the first shift are lying idle, when the second shift is worked with a depleted complement, has absolutely no justification and can only serve as an excuse for rationalisation under the plea of want of sufficient labour. My Union is therefore of opinion that Waterfiled proposals censititute an attack on the working class and are conceived in the spirit of intensification of exploitation, much to the liking of the profiteering millowners. My Union strongly protest against these proposals and calls upon workers to oppose them to the hilt.

"My Union finally warns the Government and the millowners that if these proposels are carried out despite workers' opposition, the workers will resist with whatever means methods open to them. My Union appeals to the Red Flag, Socialist and other workers to resist such measures if and when introduced in a united and organised manner and prepare for the coming struggle by establishing united Anti-rationalisation Committes inside every mill.

Pakistan Duty On Indian Leather Goods

KARACHI, Sept. 7 (UPI): The "United Press of India" learns that the Pakistan Government is considering to impose a duty of 40 per cent on imported foot-wear and leather goods from India. Though no final order has been passed, it is stated that it might be done to safeguard foot-wear industry in Pakistan and to encourage the leather trade.

Another matter which is receiving consideration of the Pakistan Government is to reduce export duty on raw hides skins to enable the Pakistan traders to compete with others in foreign markets.

BAREILLY, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): Two Muslims were arrested here yesterday for anti-Indian Dominion activities.

The city police searched several houses and are reported to have seized two daggers, one knife and some objectionable literature.

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RAJPUTANA: Ajmer

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E. PUNJAB: Amritsar

DELHI: Delhi, Sadarbazar

MADRAS: Madras

UNITED PROVINCES: Allahabad, Katra (Allahabad)

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DELHI'S ULTIMATUM TO NIZAM

"Disband Razakars Immediately"

RULER ASKED TO FACILITATE RETURN OF INDIAN TROOPS TO SECUNDERABAD

Step Necessary For Restoring Law And Order In State

NEHRU WANTS PEOPLE NOT TO MIGRATE FROM HYDERABAD

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 7 (API): THE PRIME MINISTER, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, TOLD THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAD ASKED THE NIZAM "FOR THE LAST TIME" TO DISBAND THE RAZAKARS IMMEDIATELY AND FACILITATE THE RETURN OF INDIAN TROOPS TO SECUNDERABAD, WHO WERE WITHDRAWN EARLY THIS YEAR UNDER THE STANDSTILL AGREEMENT. "IN SUCH STRENGTH AS WE WANT TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER IN HYDERABAD STATE".

Stationing Troops In Secunderabad

Pandit Nehru said: "We feel that internal security in Hyderabad will not be secured at this stage unless our troops are stationed in Secunderabad as they used to be". He said such course had been recently suggested to the Nizam by the Governor-General, Mr. Rajagopalachari, but the Nizam had replied that no such action was necessary as conditions in the State were normal.

Nehru's Statement Applauded

The Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru making a statement in Parliament on Hyderabad today disclosed that the Governor-General Mr. Rajagopalachari had recently suggested that Indian troops should be allowed to be stationed at Secunderabad as before. The Nizam had replied that there was no need for such a thing as conditions in Hyderabad were "normal".

The Prime Minister added "this is contrary to all known facts and we have now asked the Nizam for the last time to disband the Razakars immediately and, as suggested by the Governor-General, to facilitate the return of our troops to Secunderabad in such strength as we want to restore law and order in the Hyderabad State".

The Prime Minister was loudly cheered by all sections of the House as he made this statement.

FAILURE OF EARNEST ATTEMPTS

Rising immediately after he had finished his statement on Kashmir, the Prime Minister said he had another statement to make to the House on an entirely different topic—Hyderadbad. It was really not related to Kashmir but it was difficult to separate things in the organic life of a country.

The Prime Minister recalled that for over a year now India had been making earnest attempts to come to a peaceful and satisfactory settlement with the Government of Hyderabad. In November last these efforts had resulted in the Standstill Agreement being concluded for one year. We had hoped that this would be followed by a final and satisfactory settlement. This final settlement could only be based on the establishment of responsible Government in the State and the accession of the State to India. "That accession, of course means that the State would be an autonomous unit in the Indian Union enjoying the same powers and privileges as other autonomous units. What we offered to Hyderabad was in fact an honourable partnership in the great brotherhood of the Indian Union. Popular responsible Government in Hyderabad or in any other State or Province of India has long been our objective and we are glad to say that it has very nearly been fulfilled all over India except for the State of Hyderabad"

HYDERABAD CANNOT BE INDEPENDENT

"It was inconceivable to us that, in the modern age, and in the heart of India which is pulsating with a new freedom, there should be a territory deprived of this freedom and indefinitely under autocratic rule.

As for accession, it was equally clear to us that a territory like Hyderabad surrounded on all sides by the Indian Union and with no outlet to the rest of the world must necessarily be part of that Indian Union. Historically and culturally, it had to be a part, but geographic and economic reasons were even more peremptory in this matter and they could not be ignored, whatever the wishes of particular individuals or groups of individuals. Any other relationship between Hyderabad and the rest of India would involve continuous suspicion and, therefore, an ever-present fear of conflict. A state does not become independent by merely declaring itself to be independent and maintains certain relations with independent states. India could never agree to Hyderabad having independent relations with any other power for that would endanger her own security. Historically, Hyderabad has at no time been independent. Practically, in the circumstances of today, it cannot be independent."

SINISTER FORCES AT WORK

"Further, in conformity with the principles that we have repeatedly proclaimed, we were agreeable that the future of Hyderabad should be determined after a reference to its people, provided that such a reference was made under free conditions. It cannot possibly be made under the conditions of terror which prevail in Hyderabad today

Our repeated attempts at a settlement, which came near to success on one or two occasions, ended unfortunately in failure. The reasons for this were obvious to us: there were sinister forces at work in Hyderabad State which were determined not to allow any agreement with the Indian Union.

These forces, led by armed Razakars completely gained in strength and now completely control the Government. The resources of the State were and are being mobilised for war in every way. The State army has been increased and irregular armies have been allowed to grow up rapidly. Arms and ammunition were smuggled in from abroad; this process, in which a number of foreign adventurers have been taking a prominent part, is continuing.

No country, situated as India is, would have tolerated these warlike preparations by a State in the very heart of India. Nevertheless, the present Government of India patiently continued negotiations in the hope that they would lead to some settlement. The only other step they took was to prevent, in so far as they could, the flow of warlike material into Hyderabad"

GROWING TERRORISM AND FRIGHTFULNESS

The private armies that grew up in Hyderabad, notably the Razakars, have become more and more aggressive and brutal within the State and sometimes, across its borders, in India. I do not propose to give a full account of this here as full particulars are available partly in the White Paper on Hyderabad which the Deputy Prime Minister presented to the House earlier during the session, and partly in other published documents.

This growing terrorism and frightfulness inside Hyderabad State against all those Muslims and non-Muslims, who are opposed to the Razakars and their allies, both official and non-official, has produced a very grave situation and has had its repurcussions on the bordering areas of the Union and in India generally at the present moment.

Our immediate and most anxious preoccupation is this mounting wave of violence and anarchy inside Hyderabad State.

RAZAKARS ATROCITIES

"A full account of Razakar activities will take long. I shall mention only some recent incidents and a few figures. The inhabitants of a village inside the state, which, under the spirited leadership of its Headman, had offered stout resistance to these gangsters, were when resistance became impossible owing to the exhaustion of ammunition, put to the sword and the village itself burnt. The brave Headman was decapitated and his head carried about on a pole. In another village, men, women and children were collected in one spot and shot dead by the Razakars and the Nizam's police.

A large party of villagers fleeing in bullock carts to some haven of safety in India, was brutally attacked; the men were beaten up and the women abducted.

The train was held up, the passengers looted and a number of coaches burnt. The House is aware of the attacks on our troops seeking to enter our enclaves within state territory and of Razakar incursions into our own villages along the border.

PROVOCATIVE CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE

According to reports received yesterday, Razakars and a unit of the regular Hyderabad army with armoured cars went into action against Indian troops on Indian territory. They were repulsed; one armoured car was destroyed and one officer 85 other ranks taken prisoner. The incident further illustrates the Mounting aggression against India.

Since this provocative campaign of violence started, according to information which has so far reached us, over 70 villages have been attacked inside the State, about 150 incursions have occurred into our territory hundreds of persons have been killed, a large number injured and many women raped or abducted, 12 trains attacked, property worth over a crore of rupees looted. Hundreds of thousands have fled the State in order to seek refuge in the neighbouring provinces of India.

The House will agree that no civilised Government can permit such atrocities to continue to be perpetrated with impunity within the geographical heart of India; for this affects not only the security, honour, life and property of the law-abiding inhabitants of Hyderabad, but also the internal peace and order of India. We cannot have a campaign of murder, arson, rape and loot going on in Hyderabad without rousing communal passion in India and jeopardising the peace of the dominion. Let the House consider what our predecessors in the Government of India would have done in these circumstances.

LAPSE OF PARAMOUNTCY

For far less, they would have intervened drastically, the lapse of the paramountcy of the British crown cannot alter the organic inter-relation of Hyderabad and the power whose responsibility for the security of India as a whole is, and should continue to be, unquestioned, or the mutual obligations of the one to the other. We have been patient and forbearing in the hope that good sense would prevail and a peaceful solution be found. This hope has proved to be vain and not only is peace inside the state or on its borders nowhere in sight but peace elsewhere in India is seriously threatened.

We have been criticised for having been too patient and too forbearing. That criticism may have some justification. But we have tried to act on the principle that no effort should be spared at any time to avoid conflict and to secure a settlement by peaceful methods. Except in the last resort, any other course would be a sad contradiction of the ideals and principles to which we have repeatedly pledged ourselves from the beginning to the termination of our struggle for freedom from foreign rule. But we cannot mlind ourselves to cruel facts or shirk the hard responsibilities that such facts might impose. At the present moment, let me repeat, the issue that compels immediate priority is that of security of life and honour in Hyderabad and the stoppage of the brutal terrorism that persists in that state. Other issues may well be taken up later. For indeed peace and order are essential for the consideration of other questions.

SECURITY MEASURE

The Hyderabad Government have demonstrated both their unwillingness and their incapacity to put down the terrorism that has made the life of the law-abiding citizens of the State so extremely insecure that large numbers of them are fleeing to the neighbouring provinces and States. We feel that internal security in Hyderabad will not be assured at this stage unless our troops are stationed at Secunderabad as they used to be until India withdrew them early this year. In reply to a recent letter from the Nizam, His Excellency the Governor-General made this suggestion to His Exalted Highnes who has replied that no such action is necessary as conditions in Hyderabad are entirely normal. This, of course, is contrary to all known facts and we have now asked the Nizam for the last time to disband the Razakars immediately and, as suggested by His Excellency the Governor-General, to facilitate the return of our troops to Secunderabad, in such strength as may be necessary to restore law and order in Hyderabad State. If they are so stationed, there will be a sense of security in the people and the terrorist activities of private armies will cease.

HYDERABAD ISSUE PURELY NON-COMMUNAL

The Prime Minister appealed to the country to look upon the question of Hyderabad purely from a non-communal point of view". "I know that communal passions have been roused but it should be our business—the business of all of us, to whatever religion or community he may belong—to look upon this question not from the communal point of view but from the more valid and basic point of view.

INDIAN TROOPS TO ENSURE SECURITY OE ALL PEOPLE

"We wish to send our troops to Secunderabad to ensure security in Hyderabad, the security of all the people there, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, or belonging to any other religion or creed. If, subsequently, freedom comes to Hyderabad, it must come to all not to a particular group. Therefore, I would like to lay stress on this and would like those organs of public opinion who can influenc the public so much at any time and more especially during times of stress, always to look on this question from the non-communal aspect".

COMMUNAL TROUBLE WILL BE STERNLY DEALT WITH

"Also whatever steps we have to take in the nature of police action or other things, our instructions are going to be definite and clear that any kind of communal trouble from any side will be most sternly dealt with.

"There has been, as I mentioned in this House, large migrations from Hyderabad of terror-stricken people. I do not know how many have come out but in the Central Provinces even now there are large camps of tens of thousands of people. Probably hundreds of thousands may have come out in the course of the last few months'.

DON'T RUN AWAY FROM HYDERABAD

Now may I give some advice—of course this advice means assumption of certain responsibility. I would advise that people should not migrate from Hyderabad or from anywhere on the border, wherever they may be.

A voice: Get butchered.

Pandit Nehru: I heard someone say getting butchered. I can only speak in my own terms. If I am there, I am sure I would not migrate. (Hear, hear.)

"I think that when we have to face a serious situation, nothing can be worse than running away from it. Especially in the present circumstances. I see no benefit in regard to that matter, because a person who runs away exposes himself to that very danger more than the person who sits or stands, normally of course, I am not speaking of exceptional cases.

ON EVE OF GRAVE HAPPENINGS

"My point is this; we may be on the eve of grave happenings in this country and because of that our Government has paid the greatest and deepest attention to these matters. We have discussed them not only amongst ourselves but with our advisers. We have considered various possible consequences, for every action has to be judged from the possible consequences thereto. We cannot just take action in the air. So we have done that and we have come to certain conclusions which I am placing before you

BE CALM AND FACE ANY SITUATION

"At any time I would have advised the country to be calm and poised and to refuse to be panicky and refuse to run away from any difficult circumstances. At this time, particularly. I do call upon the country with all the earnestness at my command that we should maintain our peace and calm and face any situation that might arise not only in that calm and collected and disciplined way but also always remembering the fundamental principles and lessons that our Master placed before us.

The Prime Minister was applauded frequently during the speech.

Bhavnagar Ruler Sworn-In As Madras Governor

MADRAS, Sept. 7 (API): Col. H. H. the Maharaja Shri Sir Krishna Kumar Sinhji, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, was sworn in as Governor of Madras at 10-30 this morning.

The solemn and impressive ceremony took place at the Rajaji Hall formerly Banqueting Hall of the Government House, Mount Road, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

Nye Leaves Madras For Bombay

MADRAS, Sept. 7 (API): Sir Archibald Edward Nye, accompanied by Lady Nye, left Madras for Bombay en route to England this morning by a special plane after relinquishing his office as Governor of Madras.

Sir Archibald is expected to stay in Bombay for a couple of days before flying to England.

A large gathering, including the Premier, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Ministers and high officials, was present at the Meenambakkam airport to give him a warm send-off.

Half-embracing the Premier, Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar, Sir Archibald told him, "the very best of luck to you, Prime Minister. Whatever the difficulties, do not lose heart. Go ahead."

Before emplaning Sir Archibald inspected a guard of honour presented to him on the occasion by the first Travancore infantry and a contingent of the R.I.A.F.

13 ARRESTED FOR ANTI-HINDI SLOGANS

MADRAS, Sept. 7, (A.P.I.): Thirteen persons belonging to the Dravida Kezhagam were arrested today for waving black flags and shouting Anti-Hindi slogans on Mount Road this morning when the new Governor drove in State to the Rajaji Hall for the swearing-in ceremony.

AI STERITY STANDARD IN RAILWAYS

Thiee New Classes Of Passengers From Next Year

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): The Central Advisory Council for Railways met here yesterday Dr. John Mattthai Minister for Railways and Transport presiding. The Council approved of the Railway Boards proposals to reduce the number of classes of passenger accommodation on trains from four to three. This was in accordance with the decision of the Government announced a short while ago. The new classes will be Upper, Intermediate and ordinary and the arrangement will come into force from January 1, 1949. For this scheme all first class compartments and half the present second class compartments will be converted into the Upper Class, the remainders of the second class compartments into Intermediate Class, while the existing third class will be re-named ordinary

The same classification will be applied to the new 11' 8" wide coaching stock of the silver arrow type when that is ready. In the final type, the standard of amenities will aproximate to that exhibited in the II Intermediate and III Class on the Silver Arrow train. For the time being, however, the standard of amenities in the three new classes will be of an austerity standard and as near as resources permit to the final type

The fares to be charged for the Upper Class will be 24 pies per mile, which is about midway between the present Second class and First Class fares. The fares for the Intermediate and Ordinary Classes will remain unaltered

A.-I. HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONFERENCE

AGRA, Sept. 7, (UPI): The tenth session of the All-India Homeopathic Medical Conference will commence here on October 9.

A reception committee with Dr. U. A. Pasha as General Secretary has been formed.

The Conference will discuss, among other important matters, the question of establishing a Homeopathic University and ways and means to improve the vitality of the nation.

Dr. S. C. Sarker, President, All-India Homeopathic Medical Association, in a statement requests all interested persons to send their suggestions and resolutions by September 20 to the Committee Office, 30 Munro Road, Agra.

More Prosecution Evidence In Gandhi Murder Trial

CITY MECHANIC AND CLERK IDENTIFY HANDWRITING OF ACCUSED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. K. P. Pereira, a machanic of a Bombay firm, giving evidence in the Gandhi Murder Trial at Red Fort today, testified the handwritings of Nathuram Godse, Narain D. Apte and Vishnu Karkare.

The proceedings began today an hour and a half late owing to heavy rains. The court premises were also surrounded by knee deep water.

Mr. Pereira stated that on March 17 last, while he was returning home from a cinema show two head constables took him to the C.I.D. office near Crawford Market. He was made to sit in front of three other persons. And in his presence Nathuram V. Godse was called there, and was given clean sheets of paper by Sub-Inspector Haldipur. The latter gave some dictation to Godse. After the completion of the writings witness and his co-panchs put their signatures. The next person called was Narain D. Apte. He was also given a clean sheet of paper. He was asked by Sub-Inspector Haldipur first to write in Marathi and then in English. Witness and his co-panchs put their signatures on the paper. Vishnu Karkare was the last to be called in. He was also given a clean sheet of paper nd was asked to write something in English. But he said that he did not know English adding that he could only write his name in English. He was then asked to write his name.

A panchnama was then prepared. Mr. Pereira and his co-panchs put their signatures.

Witness identified the writings of Godse, Apte and Karkare and testified the correctness of the panchnama.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by Mr. V. V. Oak, Counsel for Nathuram Godse, Mr. Pereira said that Sub-Inspector Haldipur dictated to the three persons from a file. The three persons had been given a black fountain pen to write.

Mr. Oak: Did you ask Mr. Haldipur why they were asked to write?

Mr. Pereira: No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Apte, witness said that before he went to the C.I.D. office he did not know the three persons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange, Counsel for Karkare, Mr. Pereira stated that he did not know what was the file from which Mr. Haldipur gave the dictation. Karkare had been asked to put his signature in Roman script.

CITY CLERK EXAMINED

Mr. S. Y. Surve, a clerk in a Bombay firm, in his evidence said that he was called to the C.I.D. office on March 10. When he went to the C.I.D. office Sub-Inspector Haldipur told him that a panchnama was to be prepared and witness had to sign it.

Nathuram Godse, Narayan Apte, Karkare, Madanlal and Gopal Godse were then called one after the other and given a thin sheet of paper. Sub-Inspector Haldipur dictated to them a passage and they took it down. Mr. Pereira and his co-panch signed the five sheets of paper.

A Panchnama was then prepared. It bore his signature and that of his co-panch. The panchnama was correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Apte, Mr. Surve said that he did not know any of the writers before he went to the C.I.D. office. Sub-Inspector Haldipur had written the panchnama. Witness had prepared no notes of his own. He only signed the five sheets of paper and the panchnama.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange witness said that he did not know his co-panch. He also did not know his full name.

Question: Can you tell the court that while you are able to give the names of the accused you are not able to give the name of your co-panch".

Ans: I cannot give the reasons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bannerji witness said that Mr. Haldipur did not tell them it was not compulsory for them to write to his dictation. They wrote at their free will. There was no compulsion.

Q: Did you come to know then that they were accused in a criminal case?

Ans: Yes I came to know at that time that the five persons were accused in a criminal case.

Replying to other questions witness said that Mr. Haldipur did not tell Madanlal to write particular letters in a particular manner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inamdar witness said that he first signed the sheet of paper on which Gopal Godse wrote and the other panch put his signature after him.

THIRD WITNESS.

Biharilal, proprietor of a cycle firm of Ludhiana, identified Nathuram Godse and said that in his presence, the person of Nathuram Godse was searched at Tughlak Road Police Station on January 30 and various articles were recovered from him.

Witness said that on January 30 when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated he was present at the prayer meeting in Birla House. After Nathuram Godse had been arrested he was taken to the Tughlak Road Police Station where his person was searched in his present. Various articles were recovered from him. A recovery list was prepared and the witness put his signature on the recovery list. Witness had accompanied Nathuram Godse and the police to Tughlak Road Police Station from Birla House. The articles recovered from his person at the police station included a fountain pen, a note book and a few Gwalior coins. Another witness was also present at the police station at the time of the search.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oak, Counsel for Nathuram Godse, witness said that he did not sign the note book which was recovered from Godse. Witness belonged to Tandlianwala in Lyallpur District. A fountain pen of superior quality was recovered from Godse. He had not been to Bhopal or Gwalior. He was present at the prayer ground. Nathuram Godse was arrested. After his arrest he was taken near the platform. Witness was present there when the revolver was seized from him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bannerji witness said that he left Tandlianwala sometime after August 1947 because of the communal riots there. The Refugee Special in which he came to India was not attacked on the way. He had incurred a loss of Rs. 1 1/2 to Rs. 1 3/4 of lakhs in Pakistan. He had received no financial aid from the Government of India. He had filed his claim with regard to the loss.

The court adjourned till to-morrow when the admissibility of the evidence of the next witness Trimbak Hari Jachak who is to prove a panchnama will be argued.

"MILLIONAIRES MOBILISED TO DOMINATE RURAL ECONOMY"

Doddameti Criticises B.P.C.C's Attempt To Put Off Formation Of Linguistic Provinces

HUBLI (By Mail): Shri A. J. Doddameti, M.L.A., Honorary General Secretary of the Karnatak Ekikarana Mahasamiti, has issued the following statement:

The recent outburst of propaganda from certain high quarters condemning the linguistic provinces movement on every conceivable score has culminated in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's resolution recommending postponement of the question for the coming 10 years at least.

Looking to the names prominently associated with this agitation, one finds that almost every one of them has a 'vested interest' in Bombay. It appears as though it were an Indian edition of White Hall which recently dominated and exploited Rural India.

The formidable brigade of financiers and industrial magnates formed by the "Citizens' meeting" to fight formation of linguistic provinces in general and inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra in particular affords another convincing proof that City interests have fully mobilised their resources in their war to control the economy of the rural side that constitutes the backbone of India. For what else do linguistic provinces mean but the villages of India coming into their own and decentralisation of and homogeneity in administration?

FAITH IN CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND WILL BE SHAKEN

IF the magnates and millionaires of Bombay succeed in their objective, the consequences on the South Indian political scene will be disastrous. The faith in the ability of the Centre and the Congress High Command to solve their vital problems nourished by the people of the Deccan who have been in the vanguard of the fight for freedom will receive a rude shock and the repurcussions of this on all India politics are bound to be serious.

THE arguments of the opponents of linguistic provinces do not bear fuun uvJ, T'u5 secrutiny. Tey only betray gross ignorance of the problems of the mofussil and the countryside. Let me repeat that in our opinion linguistic provinces will far from weakening the Centre strengthen it, as a just grievance will be removed and that we are no less nationalists than those who condemn us in and out of season as provincialists.

NO SHELVING OF QUESTION

SO far as Karnatak is concerned we are not interested in the pros and cons of the agitation for including Bombay in Maharashtra but we cannot for a moment brook shelving the question so far as Karnatak is concerned, as among the claimants for linguistic provinces we are the worst suffurers, being divided in a medley of administration.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO BELFAST LADS

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Nine year old Cecil Johnston, of Belfast, who wrote to Pandit Nehru, on the death of Mr. Gandhi, has received a reply enclosing two specimens of the Gandhi Commemoration Stamp.

"I never thought my letter would be answered", Cecil said today.

Indian Delegations To I.L.O. Textile Committee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): The Government of India are likely to send a Tripartie delegation to the second session of the Textiles Committee of the International Labour Organisation, which will open at Geneva on October 27, 1948.

The session will last for about ten days.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Must Have Hurt His Hand "Shadow Boxing" By BUD FISHER

WHAT'S UP, MUTT?
JEFF'S IN THE HOSPITAL!
JEFF, WHAT HAPPENED?
OH, I SAW SOME GUY HIT A GIRL IN THE STREET!
-AND I JUST WOULDN'T LET HIM GET AWAY WITH IT!
-HE PUSHED ME ASIDE AND I SAID LISTEN, WISE GUY--- SOMEONE'S GONNA GET A BLACK EYE-
THEN WHAT?
THEN I SAID, ONLY A COWARD WOULD STRIKE A WOMAN!- WHY DON'T YOU HIT A MAN?
THEN WHAT?
GOSH, I DUNNO! THAT'S ALL I REMEMBER!
Fisher

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